



1 paper matches
5 yds 1 lb leaf tobacco
medal 1 lb plug tobacco
2 M. small caps
2 M. M.S. + 4 boxes
4 lb powder
5 paper sharp needles

Alaska
a present
for drawers
OK dollar (mits)
Johnnie
2 brass lead & compass

To Charlie
5 yds medall
gave to Charlie
1 lb white thread on
7c

why called
7th of the month
Kle ma ~~story~~ teeche's
-key
and 1 scarf (nick)
1. 15 scarf

E. W. Nelson
St. Michael's.

Alaska

1877-78

12th of the month
12th of the month
OK

Took from American
 1 1/2 lb Tea
 3 lb sugar
 2 lb butter
 Salt (table)
 11 Bread
 with bags (1)
 1 yd melale
 3 Needles (papers)
~~1 handkerchief~~
 2 lb brown sugar
~~2 packages~~
 1 Handkerchief
 6 papers needles (sharps)
 5 Candles
 2 lb tobacco

~~9 Can tops
 10 papers tobacco
 1 lb powder
 4 lb US caps~~

Se li tra
 Salt peter
 Pacific Diary
 FOR

1875.

Prepared expressly for the Pacific Coast.

CONTAINING:

CALENDAR, HEBREW CALENDAR, ALMANAC FOR THE
 YEAR 1875, CALCULATED FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND
 N. Y., CAL STATE STAMP TAX, U. S., STAMP DUTIES,
 RATES OF POSTAGE, SAN FRANCISCO FIRE
 ALARM STATIONS, HACK FARE IN SAN
 FRANCISCO, TABLES OF DISTANCES,
 POPULATION, Etc., TABLE OF DIS-
 TANCES BET. SAN FRANCISCO
 AND NEW YORK, GENERAL
 ROUTES FROM SAN FRAN-
 CISCO, SAN FRANCIS-
 CO TIDE TABLES,
 Etc., Etc.

San Francisco:

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY FOR THE TRADE

Calendar for 1875.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.		S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
Jan.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	July.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Feb.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Aug.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
March.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Sept.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
April.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Oct.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
May.	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Dec.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31	1	2	3		29	30	31	1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	29	30	1		26	27	28	29	30	1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	30	31	1	2	3	4	5		31	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	29	30	1	2	3		28	29	30	1	2	3	4
									5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									12	13	14	15	16	17	18
									19	20	21	22	23	24	25
									26	27	28	29	30	31	..

Nothing is given more freely than advice.
 Man's greatest wisdom is to know his failings.
 Drive your business, let not that drive you.
 Equity is the bond of human society.

HEBREW CALENDAR—5635-5636.

COMMENCEMENT { 5635, SEPTEMBER 12-13, 1874.
 OF THE YEAR { 5636, SEPTEMBER 30-OCT. 1, 1875.

NEW MOONS.

FASTS AND FEASTS.

DATES.

5635.

1875.

Shebat,Th., Jan. 7
Adar,Fri. & Sat., Feb. 5-6
Adar, Ve.....Sun. & Mon., March 7-8
Adar, 11.....Fast of Esther,.....Th., March 18
Adar, 14-15,.....Purim,.....Sun. & Mon., March 21-22
Nissan,Tues., April 6
Nissan, 15-22,.....Pesach,.....Tues. to Tues., April 20 to 27
Iyar,Wed. & Th., May 5-6
Iyar, 18,.....Lag Laomer,.....Sun., May 23
Sivan,Fri., June 4
Sivan, 6-7,.....Shebuoth,.....Wed & Th., June 9-10
Tammooz,Sat. & Sun., July 3-4
Tammooz, 17,Fast,Tues., July 20
Ab,Mon., Aug. 2
Ab, 9,Tishabeab—Fast,.....Tues., Aug. 10
Ellool,Tues. & Wed., Aug. 31-Sept. 1

5636.


Tishree, 1-2,.....New Year,.....Th. & Fri., Sept. 30-Oct. 1
Tishree, 3,Fast of Gedaliah,.....Sun., Oct. 3
Tishree, 10,.....Kippur,.....Sat., Oct. 9
Tishree, 15-16,.....Tabernacles,.....Th. & Fri., Oct. 14-15
Tishree, 21,.....Hoshaanah Rabbah,.....Wed., Oct. 20
Tishree, 22,.....Shemene Atzareth,.....Th., Oct. 21
Tishree, 23,.....Simchath Torah,.....Fri., Oct. 22
Heshvan,Fri. & Sat., Oct. 29-30
Kislev,Sun & Mon., Nov. 28-29
Kislev, 25,.....Hanucah, (first day,).....Th., Dec. 23
Tebet,Tues. & Wed., Dec. 28-29

N. B.—On all occasions where two days are set apart for the same observance, the first only is kept by the Reformed Jews. It is also to be observed that of all the Fasts, the Day of Atonement, or Kippur, is the only one acknowledged by this large and influential school of Judaism.

San Francisco Fire-Alarm Stations.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES are located at the corners of the following streets :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Stockton and Francisco. | 69. Bryant and Third. |
| 2. Mason and Lombard. | 71. Mission and Eleventh. |
| 3. Stockton and Greenwich. | 72. Mission and Thirteenth. |
| 4. Sansome and Greenwich. | 73. Howard and Eighth. |
| 5. Battery and Union. | 74. Engine No. 7, Sixteenth. |
| 6. Montgomery and Green. | 75. Market, opposite Seventh. |
| 7. Kearny and Union. | 76. Market and Hayes. |
| 8. Powell and Union. | 78. Folsom and Ninth. |
| 9. Dupont and Vallejo. | 79. Folsom and Twelfth. |
| 12. California and Kearny. | 81. Franklin and Hayes. |
| 13. Front and Broadway. | 82. Fulton and Gough. |
| 14. Stockton and Broadway. | 83. Octavia and Oak. |
| 15. Clay and East. | 84. Market and Valencia. |
| 16. Pacific and Mason. | 85. Laguna and Hayes. |
| 17. Pacific and Kearny. | 91. Hyde and Turk. |
| 18. Sansome and Jackson. | 92. Franklin and Turk. |
| 19. Washington and Davis. | 93. Turk and Jones. |
| 21. City Hall. | 94. Polk and Ellis. |
| 23. Clay and Taylor. | 123. Hyde and Union. |
| 24. Clay and Powell. | 124. Pioneer Woolen Mills, Black Pt. |
| 25. Washington and Dupont. | 125. Filbert and Jones. |
| 26. Clay and Battery. | 126. Hyde and Washington. |
| 27. Montgomery and Commercial. | 127. Broadway and Polk. |
| 28. Pine and Dupont. | 128. Sacramento and Leavenworth. |
| 29. Stockton and California. | 129. Pacific and Leavenworth. |
| 31. California, near Sansome. | 132. Pine and Mason. |
| 32. California and Drum. | 134. Bush and Hyde. |
| 34. Mission and Steuart. | 135. Bush and Polk. |
| 35. Montgomery and Pine. | 136. Post and Van Ness Avenue. |
| 36. Folsom and Steuart. | 137. Post and Larkin. |
| 37. Battery and Bush. | 138. California and Larkin. |
| 38. Market and Second. | 139. O'Farrell and Hyde. |
| 39. Howard and Spear. | 142. Valencia and Twentieth. |
| 41. Engine No. 3, Sutter, near Jones. | 143. Mission and Twenty-second. |
| 42. Geary and Mason. | 145. Folsom and Twenty-second. |
| 43. H. & L. 1, O'Farrell, n. Dupont. | 146. Folsom and Sixteenth. |
| 45. O'Farrell and Jones. | 147. Howard and Twentieth. |
| 46. Kearny and Sutter. | 148. Mission and Sixteenth. |
| 47. Market and Powell. | 149. Folsom and Eighteenth. |
| 48. Market and Kearny. | 152. Brannan and Eighth. |
| 49. Stockton and Sutter. | 153. Harrison and Seventh. |
| 51. Folsom and Beale. | 154. Bryant and Sixth. |
| 52. Mission and Fremont. | 156. Fourth and Berry. |
| 53. Townsend and Third. | 157. Folsom, east of Fourth. |
| 54. Engine No. 4, Second, n. Howard. | 158. Folsom, east of Fifth. |
| 56. Bryant Street and Rincon Place. | 159. Engine No. 6, Sixth, n. Folsom. |
| 57. Brannan and Second. | 162. Pacific and Franklin. |
| 58. Folsom and First. | 163. Sacramento and Franklin. |
| 59. Brannan and First. | 164. Clay and Polk. |
| 61. Howard and Third. | 172. McAllister and Buchanan. |
| 62. Mission and Fourth. | 173. Ellis and Buchanan. |
| 63. Harrison and Fourth. | 174. Turk and Fillmore. |
| 64. Howard and Fifth. | 213. Bush and Buchanan. |
| 65. Mission and Sixth. | 214. Bush and Steiner. |
| 67. Harrison and Hawthorne. | 231. Howard and Twenty-fourth. |
| 68. Brannan and Fourth. | 234. Harrison and Twenty-fourth. |

 Gongs at Engine Houses and Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

HACK FARE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDER No. 285, amending Section 4 of Order No. 43.
regulating Hacks, Cabs, and other Vehicles in Public
Streets.

RATES OF FARE.

For a Hack for one person not exceeding one mile.....	\$1.50
For a Hack for two or more persons, not exceeding one mile.....	2.50
For each additional mile for each passenger.....	50
For a Cab for one person not exceeding one mile.....	1.00
For a Cab for two or more persons not exceeding one mile.....	1.50
For each passenger for each additional mile.....	25
For a Cab for two persons when engaged by the hour to be computed for the time occupied in going and re- turning, including detention for the first hour,.....	1.50
For each subsequent hour so used.....	1.00
For a Hack for four or less persons when engaged by the hour, to be computed for the time occupied in going and returning, including detention for the first hour	3.00
For each subsequent hour so used.....	2.00

*No extra charge to any passenger shall be made for the
ordinary amount of baggage.*

SEC. 5 OF ORDER 43.—From the landing of any steamboat
to any point east of the west line of Mason Street, and north of
the south line of Brannan Street east of Third Street shall in
all cases be estimated not to exceed one mile.

The penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of the
above Order shall not be less than five dollars nor more than
ten dollars for each offense exclusive of costs.

CALIFORNIA STATE STAMP TAX.

Rates of Stamp Tax on Bills of Exchange, Policies of Insurance, etc.

Amounts Taxed.		Bills of Exchange.	Letters of Credit.	Policies of Insurance.
\$20 to	\$50.....	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 04
50 to	100.....	0 20	0 20	0 10
100 to	150.....	0 30	0 30	0 15
150 to	200.....	0 40	0 40	0 20
200 to	300.....	0 60	0 60	0 30
300 to	400.....	0 80	0 80	0 40
400 to	500.....	1 00	1 00	0 50
500 to	750.....	1 40	1 40	0 70
750 to	1,000.....	2 00	2 00	1 00
1,000 to	1,500.....	3 00	3 00	1 50
1,500 to	2,000.....	4 00	4 00	2 00
2,000 to	3,000.....	6 00	6 00	3 00
3,000 to	4,000.....	8 00	8 00	4 00
4,000 to	5,000.....	10 00	10 00	5 00
5,000 to	7,000.....	14 00	14 00	7 00
7,000 to	10,000.....	20 00	20 00	10 00
10,000 to	15,000.....	30 00	30 00	15 00
15,000 to	20,000.....	38 00	38 00	19 00
20,000 to	30,000.....	56 00	56 00	28 00
30,000 to	50,000.....	90 00	90 00	45 00
50,000 to	100,000.....	175 00	175 00	87 00
Above	100,000.....	200 00	200 00	100 00

Policies of Insurance, if for nine months and not less than six months, three fourths of the rates above charged; if for six months and not less than three months, one half the rates above charged; if for three months or less, one fourth the rates above charged.

Passengers' and Attorneys'.

First Class,.....	\$6 00
Second Class,.....	4 00
Steerage,.....	2 00
Attorneys',.....	10 00

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

On all Letters throughout the United States, 3 cts. for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop or Local Letters, 2 cts. per half ounce where there is a free carrier's delivery; other offices, 1 cent.

Postal Cards, 1 cent.

Valuable Letters may be registered by payment of a registration fee of 8 cents in addition to postage. Money can be sent with absolute safety by mail, by procuring a Money Order. The fees are on orders not exceeding \$10, 5 cts. \$10 to \$20, 10 cts.; \$20 to \$30, 15 cts.; \$30 to \$40, 20 cts.; \$40 to \$50, 25 cts.

Printed Books, in one package, to one address, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not over 4 lbs.

On Transient Newspapers, or other Printed Matter (Books excepted), and on Circulars, Pamphlets, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets, Maps, Sheet Music, Chromos, Engravings and Photographs, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not over 4 lbs.

Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, &c., 1 cent for 2 ounces and fraction of 1 ounce, not over 4 lbs.

Samples of Merchandise (except Liquids), Ores, &c., Flexible Patterns, Paper, Envelopes and Blanks, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces, not over 12 ounces.

All Transient Matter, except duly certified letters of Soldiers and Sailors, must be prepaid by stamps.

On matter not above specified same rate as Letters.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

Letters to Great Britain and Ireland.—For every half ounce, or fraction thereof, 6 cts., if prepaid; if not prepaid 6 cts. extra will be collected in Great Britain, and 6 cts. in the United States.

To the German States.—For every half ounce, or fraction thereof, via N. German Union direct, 6 cts.; closed mail, via England, 7 cts., prepayment optional.

To France, (payment compulsory), 10 cts. for each half ounce thereof, direct mail; 4 cts. (open mail) by England. Fully prepaid, via England, one-third ounce, 10 cts.; one-third to one-half ounce, 16 cts.; one-half to two thirds ounce, 20 cts.; two-thirds to one ounce 26 cts.

To the Dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., per half ounce, any distance, 6 cts. if prepaid; if not paid, 10 cts.

Postal Cards, 2 cents.

STAMP DUTIES.

Checks, Drafts and Orders, drawn at sight or on demand, are subject to a stamp duty of 2 cts; all other instruments and papers are exempt.

TABLE

OF

Distances, Population, Etc.

The following Table shows the distance from the place named to New-York City, by the usually travelled routes, generally by railroad, also the population of 1870, and the time at the same places when it is 12 o'clock, or mean noon, at New-York.

LOCALITIES.	DISTANCE FROM NEW-YORK. MILES.	TIME. H. M.	POPUL- ATION. 1870.
New-York,	000	12 00	942,252
Brooklyn,	000	12 00	396,200
Montreal,	401	11 58	100,000
Boston,	236	12 12	250,526
Buffalo,	422	11 41	117,715
Cleveland,	581	11 30	92,846
Columbus,	650	11 24	31,290
Cincinnati,	799	11 19	216,239
Detroit,	663	11 24	79,580
Indianapolis,	825	11 14	36,565
Chicago,	868	11 06	298,983
St. Louis,	1087	10 55	310,864
Omaha,	1540	10 42	16,083
Leavenworth,	1582	10 29	17,849
Philadelphia,	88	11 56	674,022
Baltimore,	185	11 50	267,354
Pittsburgh,	431	11 36	86,235
Louisville,	934	11 14	100,754
Memphis,	1072	10 54	40,226
New-Orleans,	1597	10 56	191,322
Mobile,	1448	11 05	32,084
Savannah,	890	11 31	20,233
Charleston,	794	11 36	48,956
Richmond,	353	11 46	51,038
San Francisco,	3200	3 46	149,482
Liverpool,	3000	7 16 P.M.	450,000

TABLE AND RULE

FOR

COMPUTING INTEREST

ON ANY SUM AND FOR ANY TIME.

INT. FOR 1 DAY, 365 DAYS TO THE YEAR.				INT. FOR 1 DAY, 300 DAYS TO THE YEAR.			
\$	6 P. Ct.	\$	7 P. C.	\$	6 P. Ct.	\$	7 P. Ct.
1	000164	1	000192	1	000167	1	000194
2	000329	2	000384	2	000333	2	000389
3	000493	3	000575	3	000500	3	000583
4	000657	4	000767	4	000667	4	000778
5	000822	5	000959	5	000833	5	000972
6	000986	6	001151	6	001000	6	001167
7	001151	7	001342	7	001167	7	001361
8	001315	8	001534	8	001333	8	001556
9	001479	9	001726	9	001500	9	001750

The large figures are intended to represent the sum on which the Interest is to be computed, and the smaller figures the Interest itself.

When the amount on which Interest is to be ascertained is expressed in

10s point off one of the small figures on the left.

100s " two " "

1000s " three " "

10,000s " four " "

those to the left of the point being whole numbers, to the right decimals.

EXAMPLE.

Interest for 214 days at 6 per cent, 360 days to year, on \$9,643 :

9000	one day	1.50	×	214	=	321
600	"	10	×	214	=	21.40
40	"	00.3%	×	214	=	1.43
3	"	00.05	×	214	=	.10
9643						343.93

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

WESTERN PACIFIC 138 MLS.		NAMES OF PLACES.	MS.
NAMES OF PLACES.	MS.		
SAN FRANCISCO.....	0	White Plains.....	361
OAKLAND.....	5	Brown's.....	373
Alameda.....	8	Granite Point.....	380
San Leandro.....	14	Lovelock's.....	389
Lorenzo.....	18		
Niles.....	30	CENTRAL PACIFIC 690 MLS.	
Pleasanton.....	42	Oreana.....	400
Livermore.....	47	Rye Patch.....	411
Altamont.....	55	Humboldt.....	422
Midway.....	63	Mill City.....	434
Ellis.....	69	Raspberry.....	441
Panola.....	74	Rose Creek.....	451
Stockton.....	90	Winnemucca.....	462
Mokelumne.....	103	Tule.....	468
Galt.....	111	Golconda.....	479
Cosumnes.....	119	Iron Point.....	490
Elk Grove.....	122	Stone House.....	503
Florin.....	129	Battle Mountain.....	517
Brighton.....	133	Argenta.....	534
Sacramento.....	138	Shoshone.....	545
		Be-o-wa-we.....	555
CENTRAL PACIFIC 690 MLS.		Palasade.....	574
SACRAMENTO.....	138	Carlin.....	583
Arcade.....	146	Moleen.....	594
Junction.....	156	Elko.....	606
Rocklin.....	160	Osino.....	616
Pino.....	163	Halleck.....	626
Newcastle.....	169	Deeth.....	642
Auburn.....	174	Tulasco.....	655
Clipper Gap.....	181	Wells.....	663
New England Mills.....	187	Independence.....	677
Colfax.....	192	Pequop.....	689
C. H. Mills.....	197	Toano.....	697
Gold Run.....	202	Loray.....	706
Dutch Flat.....	205	Montello.....	715
Alta.....	207	Tecoma.....	725
Shady Run.....	212	Lucin.....	734
Blue Cañon.....	216	Bovine.....	747
Emigrant Gap.....	221	Terrace.....	759
Cisco.....	230	Matlin.....	747
Tamarack.....	233	Kelton.....	790
Cascade.....	237	Monument.....	807
Summit.....	243	Rozel.....	820
Strong's Canon.....	245	Ogden.....	828
Truckee.....	258		
Boca.....	266	UNION PACIFIC 1084 MLS.	
Verdi.....	281	Ogden City.....	880
Reno.....	292	Weber Cañon.....	890
Camp 37.....	300	Upper Weber.....	907
Clark's.....	312	Echo City.....	922
Wadsworth.....	327	Echo Summit.....	946
Desert.....	336	Gilmer.....	956
Hot Springs.....	346	Bryan.....	1,056
		Green River.....	1,061

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

(CONTINUED.)

Benton.....	1,181	North Platte.....	1,621
Laramie.....	1,339	Omaha.....	1,912
Sherman.....	1,363	CHICAGO.....	2,406
Cheyenne.....	1,396	NEW YORK.....	3,305

TABLE OF DISTANCES

BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

From San Francisco.

To SACRAMENTO.

By Cal. Pacific R. R. MS.

Vallejo.....	25
Napa Junction.....	31
Creston.....	34
Bridgeport.....	38
Fairfield.....	44
Vaca.....	54
Batavia.....	59
Dixon.....	62
Davis.....	70
Sacramento.....	84

From San Francisco.

To MARYSVILLE.

By Cal. Pacific R. R.

Vallejo.....	25
Davis Junction.....	70
Woodland.....	80
Knight's Landing.....	89
Sutter.....	102
Marysville.....	115

From San Francisco

To CLOVERDALE.

By S. F. & N. Pacific R. R.

Donohue, (St'r.).....	34
Lakeville.....	35
Petaluma.....	42
Santa Rosa.....	57
Windsor.....	66
Healdsburg.....	72
Cloverdale.....	90

From San Francisco.

To CALISTOGA.

By Napa Valley R. R.

Vallejo.....	25
Napa Junction.....	31
Suscol.....	35
Napa.....	39
Yountville.....	49
Oakville.....	51
St. Helena.....	57
Calistoga.....	65

From San Francisco

To SOLEDAD & TRES PINOS.

By Southern Pacific R. R.

San Francisco.....	0
Bernal.....	4.0
San Miguel.....	6.0
Colma.....	9.0
Baden.....	11.5
San Bruno.....	14.2
Milbrae.....	16.8
San Mateo.....	20.8
Belmont.....	25.0
Redwood.....	28.2
Menlo Park.....	32.5
Mayfield.....	34.5
Mountain View.....	38.2
Lawrence.....	43.8
Santa Clara.....	46.5
SAN JOSE.....	50.0
Eden Vale.....	57.3
Coyote.....	62.8
Perry's.....	65.8

TABLE OF DISTANCES

BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

From San Francisco.	From San Francisco
To SOLEDAD & TRES PINOS.	To BAKERSFIELD.
By Southern Pacific R. R.	
Madrone,..... 68.8	Oakland,..... 8
Tennant,..... 72.8	San Lorenzo,..... 14
Gilroy,..... 80.3	Lorenzo,..... 18
Carnadero,..... 82.5	Niles,..... 30
Sargents,..... 86.3	Pleasanton,..... 42
Vega,..... 95.6	Livermore,..... 47
Pajaro,..... 99.4	Altamont,..... 55
Castroville,..... 109.7	Midway,..... 63
Salinas,..... 117.6	
Chualar,..... 128.5	By West'n P. R. R.
Gonzales,..... 134.5	Ellis,..... 69
Soledad,..... 142.9	Bantas,..... 74
Hollister,..... 94.3	From Sacramento.
Tres Pinos,..... 100.3	To REDDING.
From San Francisco.	By Cal & Oregon R. R.
To SAN JOSÉ VIA OAKLAND.	MS.
SAN FRANCISCO,..... 0	Junction,..... 18
Oakland Wharf,..... 3	Lincoln,..... 29
San Leandro,..... 15	Sheridan,..... 36
Niles,..... 29	Wheatland,..... 39
Warm Springs,..... 36	Marysville,..... 52
SAN JOSE,..... 47	Nelson,..... 83
STOCKTON AND COPPEROPOLIS	Chico,..... 95
RAIL ROADS.	Sesma,..... 114
Stockton,..... .0	Tehama,..... 122
C. P. R. R. Depot,..... .5	Red Bluff,..... 134
Charleston,..... 6.0	Hooker,..... 145
Walthall,..... 9.0	Buckeye,..... 150
Holden,..... 11.0	Cottonwood,..... 152
Peters,..... 15.0	Anderson,..... 155
Peters,..... 15.0	Clear Creek,..... 168
Waverly,..... 22.0	Redding,..... 169
Milton,..... 30.0	
Farmington,..... 19.5	OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.
Trigo,..... 23.0	Portland,.....
Clyde,..... 27.5	East Portland,.....
Burnetts,..... 32.0	Machine Shop,..... 3
Oak Dale,..... 34.0	Milwaukee,..... 7
	Clackamas,..... 11
From Sacramento	Oregon City,..... 16
To SHINGLE SPRINGS.	Rock Island,..... 20
By Sacra'to Val. R. R.	Canby,..... 25
Junction,..... 7½	Aurora,..... 29
Salsbury,..... 16½	Hubbard,..... 33
Alder Creek,..... 19½	Woodburn,..... 37
Folsom,..... 22½	Gervais,..... 40
White Rock,..... 29½	Brooks,..... 45
Latrobe,..... 37½	Salem,..... 53
Dugan's,..... 43	Turner,..... 61
Shingle Springs,..... 48	Marion,..... 67
	Jefferson,..... 72

TABLE OF DISTANCES

BY VARIOUS ROUTES.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.	VIRGINIA & TRUCKEE
Millers,..... 76	RAIL ROAD.
Albany,..... 81	
Tangent,..... 87	RENO TO VIRGINIA, NAV.
Shedds,..... 93	
Halsey,..... 98	RENO,..... 0
Harrisburg,..... 106	Huffaker's,..... 6½
Junction,..... 110	Steamboat,..... 11
Halletts,..... 117	Washoe,..... 16½
Eugene,..... 124	Franktown,..... 21
Cresswell,..... 135	Mill Station,..... 24
Latham,..... 145	Lake View,..... 26
Divide,..... 148	Carson,..... 30½
Comstock,..... 156	Mexican,..... 34
Drains,..... 161	Morgan,..... 34½
Yoncalla,..... 167	Brunswick,..... 35½
Rice Hill,..... 173	Merrimac,..... 36½
Oakland,..... 181	Eureka,..... 39
Umpqua,..... 190	Mound H'se,..... 40½
Roseburg,..... 200	Silver,..... 43½
	Scales,..... 47½
OREGON CENTRAL R. R.	Baltic,..... 49½
Portland,..... 0	Gold Hill,..... 49½
Fourth Street Siding,..... 1	VIRGINIA,..... 51½
Summit,..... 6	
Beaverton,..... 11	UTAH CENTRAL R. R.
Reedsville,..... 16	
Cornelius,..... 24	SALT LAKE TO OGDEN.
Gaston,..... 32	
North Yamhill,..... 39	Salt Lake City,.....
St. Joseph,..... 48	Wood's Crossing,..... 8
	Centerville,..... 11
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.	Farmington,..... 15
PACIFIC DIVISION.	Kaysville,..... 26
Kalama,.....	Ogden,..... 30
Carroll's,..... 5	
Monticello,..... 8	UTAH SOUTHERN R. R.
Cowlitz,..... 11	
Castle Rock,..... 20	SALT LAKE TO LEHI.
Olequa,..... 28	
Grand Prairie,..... 37	Salt Lake,.....
Newwankum,..... 48	B Cottonwood,..... 6
Skookum Chuck,..... 60	L Cottonwood,..... 7
Tenino,..... 66	Jordan,..... 9
Yelm Prairie,..... 83	Sandy,..... 13
Steilacoom,..... 96	Draper,..... 17
Y Track,..... 100	Point,..... 24
Tacoma,..... 105	Lehi,..... 31
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
BY OCEAN.	
To New York,..... 5248	
Boston,..... 5484	
New Orleans,..... 4698	
Philadelphia,..... 5161	
Cork, Ireland,..... 8048	
Dublin,..... 8118	

General Routes from San Francisco.

Showing the most commonly traveled Routes to the principal
Towns on the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco to

ALBANY, Oregon, 678 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg, railroad to Albany.

ALVARADO, Cal.—29 miles. Ferry and rail to Hayward's, stage to Alvarado.

ARCATA, Cal.—300 miles. Steamer or railroad to Petaluma, stage to Cloverdale, stage to Arcata, (or by Steamer via Eureka.)

ASTORIA, Oregon.—566 miles. Steamer, once in 10 days.

AUBURN, Cal.—114 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Auburn.

AURORA, Nev.—411 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Reno, stage to Carson, stage to Aurora.

AUSTIN, Nev.—612 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Battle Mountain, stage to Austin.

BELMONT, Nev.—697 miles. (Same to Austin) stage to Belmont.

BIG TREES, Cal.—160 miles. Railroad to Galt, stage to Big Trees.

BOISE CITY, I. T.—1025 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Kelton, stage to Boise City.

CALISTOGA, Cal.—66 miles. Steamer to Vallejo, railroad to Calistoga.

CARSON, Nev.—324 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Reno, stage to Carson.

CORVALLIS, Oregon—677 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg.

COLUMBIA, Cal.—159 miles. Str. or rail to Stockton, stage to Columbia via Sonora.

COLUSA, Cal.—200 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Marysville, stage to Colusa, or rail to Knight's Landing and stage to Colusa.

CORINNE, U. T.—799 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Corinne.

DALLAS, Oregon.—739 miles. Steamer to Portland steamer to Lafayette, stage to Dallas.

DALLES, Oregon.—790 miles. Steamer to Portland, steamer to Dalles.

DOWNIEVILLE, Cal.—236 miles. Steamer or rail to Sacramento, railroad to Marysville, stage to Downieville.

DUTCH FLAT, Cal.—197 miles. Str. or rail to Sacramento, rail to Dutch Flat.

EUREKA, Cal.—223 miles. Str. twice a month.

EUGENE CITY, Oregon—637 miles. Steamer or railroad to Sacramento, rail to Redding, stage to Roseburg, rail to Eugene City.

GEYSERS, Cal.—Steamer to Petaluma, stage to Geysers via Healdsburg.

GILROY, Cal.—80 miles. Southern Pacific and S. C. & P. V. Railroads.

General Routes from San Francisco.

(CONTINUED)

GRASS VALLEY, Cal.—200 miles. Str. or rail to Sacramento, rail to Colfax, stage to Grass Valley.

HAVILAH, Cal.—359 miles. Rail to Bakersfield, stage to Havilah.

HAYWARD'S, Cal.—22½ miles. Ferry and rail.

HEALDSBURG, Cal.—80 miles. Steamer to Petaluma, railroad to Healdsburg.

IDAHO CITY, I. T.—745 miles. Str. or rail to Sacramento, rail to Kelton, stage to Idaho City via Boise.

JACKSON, Cal.—181 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Latrobe, stage to Jackson.

JACKSONVILLE, O.—476 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Redding stage to Jacksonville.

LAFAYETTE, Oregon.—714 miles; steamer to Portland, steamer to Lafayette.

LA GRANDE, Oregon.—975 miles steamer to Portland, str. to Umatilla, stage to La Grande.

LAKEPORT, Cal.—Steamer to Petaluma, rail to Cloverdale, stage to Lakeport.

LA PAZ, A. T.—676 miles; steamer to Los Angeles, stage to La Paz, via San Bernardino.

LEWISTOWN, I. T.—1070 miles; steamer to Portland, str. to Lewistown, via Dalles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—389 miles; steamer to San Pedro, rail to Los Angeles.

MARIPOSA, Cal.—190 miles; steamer or rail to Merced, stage to Mariposa.

MARTINEZ, Cal.—21 miles; steamer to Benicia, ferry to Martinez.

MARYSVILLE, Cal.—135 miles; C. P. R. R. via Sacramento; also steamer to Vallejo, and rail to Marysville.

MONTEREY, Cal.—100 miles; steamer (or rail and stage.)

NANIMO, V. I.—830 miles; Steamer, via Victoria.

NAPA CITY, Cal.—39 miles; steamer to Vallejo, railroad to Napa.

NEVADA, Cal.—100 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Colfax, stage to Nevada.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—830 miles; steamer via Victoria, once a month.

OLYMPIA, W. T.—Steamer to Victoria, steamer to Olympia.

OREGON CITY, Oregon—683 miles; steamer to Portland, rail or steamer to Oregon City.

OROVILLE, Cal.—161 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Oroville, via Marysville.

PETALUMA, Cal.—48 miles; str. twice a day.

PLACERVILLE, Cal.—180 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Shingle Spings, stage to Placerville.

PORTLAND, O.—933 miles; railroad to Redding, stage to Roseburg, rail to Portland; steamer once in 10 days.

PRESCOTT, A. T.—943 miles; steamer to San Pedro, stage to Los Angeles, San Bernadino, La Paz, Wickenburg, horseback to Prescott.

PROVO, Utah—790 miles steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Ogden, stage to Provo.

General Routes From San Francisco.

(CONTINUED.)

QUINCY, Cal.—276 miles; str. or rail to Sac., rail to Oroville, stage to Quincy via La Porte.

RED BLUFF—255 miles; seamer or rail to Sac., rail to Red Bluff.

REDWOOD CITY, Cal.—28 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.

ROSEBURG, Oregon—532 miles; steamer or rail to Sac., rail to Redding, stage to Roseburg.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—83 miles; rail or steamer.

SALEM, Oregon—780 miles; steamer to Portland, rail or steamer to Salem.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.—750 miles; steamer or rail to Sac., rail to Ogden, rail to Salt Lake City.

SAN ANDREAS, Cal.—152 miles; rail to Milton, stage to San Andreas.

SAN BERNARDINO,—454 miles; steamer to San Pedro, stage to San Bernardino.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—446 miles; steamer weekly.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—50 miles; C. P. R. R. and S. P. R. R. 3 times a day.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal.—18 miles; ferry and rail, via Alameda, 5 times a day.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal.—309 miles. steamer 3 times a month, rail to Salina, stage to San Luis Obispo.

SAN MATEO, Cal.—20 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.

SAN PABLO, Cal.—20 miles; ferry to Oakland, stage to San Pablo twice a day.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal.—14 miles; ferry to San Quentin, rail to San Rafael.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—280 miles; steamer weekly, or rail to Salinas, and stage to Santa Barbara, daily.

SANTA CLARA, Cal.—46 miles; S. P. R. R. three times a day.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal.—76 miles; railroad to Santa Clara, rail to Watsonville, stage to Santa Cruz.

SITKA, Alaska—1663 miles; steamer.

SNELLING, Cal.—174 miles; steamer or rail to Stockton, stage to Snelling.

SONOMA, Cal.—56 miles. steamer to Vallejo, rail to Napa, stage to Sonoma.

SONORA, Cal.—173 miles; steamer or railroad to Stockton, stage to Sonora, via Chinese Camp.

SUISUN, Cal.—43 miles; steamer to Vallejo, rail to Suisun, (Fairfield.)

SUSANVILLE, Cal.—296 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Reno, stage to Susanville.

VALLEJO, Cal.—25 miles; steamer twice a day.

VICTORIA, B. C.—750 miles; steamer.

VIRGINIA, Nev.—258 miles; steamer or rail to Sacramento, rail to Virginia.

YREKA, Cal.—405 miles; str. or rail to Sac., rail to Redding, stage to Yreka.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,

IN MEAN TIME,

By Berlin H. WRIGHT. Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.

ECLIPSES.—There will be two Eclipses this year:

I.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 6, invisible in the U. S.

II.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, September 29, visible in the U. S., at all places east of the Mississippi Valley, the Sun will rise more or less Eclipsed. The Eclipse will be annular or ring-like, from Sodus Point, on the south shore of Lake Ontario, Lyons, Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, Saratoga and northern Massachusetts to the Ocean. Along the path of Central Eclipse the size will be $11\frac{1}{2}$ digits. At New York the Eclipse will end at 7h. 18m. morning; size $10\frac{1}{4}$ digits. At Boston, 7h. 32m. morning, size 11 digits. At Chicago, 6h. 20m. morning, size 3 2-5 digits.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

Mercury, Feb. 10, June 6, and Oct. 3, setting then soon after the Sun; also, March 31, July 30, and Nov. 18, rising then a short time before the Sun. Venus, Jan. 12; Saturn, Aug. 15; Mars, June 20; Jupiter, April 16.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

Winter begins Dec. 21, 6h. 26m. evening, 1874; Spring begins, 1875, March 20, 7h. 25m. evening; Summer begins June 21, 3h. 51m. evening; Autumn begins Sept. 23, 6h. 19m. morning; Winter begins Dec. 22, 0h. 20m. morning.

MORNING STARS.

Venus.....	until Sept. 23
Mars.....	" Feb. 26
Jupiter.....	" Jan. 20
Saturn.....	from Feb. 6 and after May 16

EVENING STARS.

Venus.....	after Sept. 23
Mars.....	" Feb. 26
Jupiter.....	from Jan. 20 to Nov. 4
Saturn.....	until Feb. 5 and after May 16

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

JANUARY.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	7 0 12 ev.	7 8 58 mo.
First Quarter.....	14 4 26 ev.	14 1 12 ev.
Full Moon.....	21 0 45 ev.	21 9 19 mo.
Last Quarter.....	29 7 38 mo.	29 4 24 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Fri.	7 25	4 43	1 39	7 19	4 49	1 41
2	Sat.	7 25	4 44	2 41	7 19	4 50	2 41
3	SUN	7 25	4 45	3 43	7 19	4 51	3 42
4	Mon.	7 25	4 46	4 47	7 19	4 52	4 44
5	Tue.	7 25	4 47	5 53	7 19	4 52	5 48
6	We.	7 25	4 48	6 52	7 19	4 53	6 46
7	Th.	7 25	4 49	sets.	7 19	4 54	sets.
8	Fri.	7 24	4 50	5 48	7 19	4 55	6 4
9	Sat.	7 24	4 51	6 50	7 19	4 56	7 4
10	SUN	7 24	4 52	7 49	7 19	4 57	7 59
11	Mon.	7 24	4 53	9 10	7 18	4 58	9 20
12	Tue.	7 23	4 54	10 19	7 18	4 59	10 27
13	We.	7 23	4 55	11 30	7 18	5 0	11 35
14	Th.	7 23	4 56	morn.	7 17	5 1	morn.
15	Fri.	7 22	4 57	42	7 17	5 2	45
16	Sat.	7 22	4 59	1 55	7 16	5 3	1 56
17	SUN	7 21	5 0	3 10	7 16	5 4	3 8
18	Mon.	7 21	5 1	4 28	7 16	5 6	4 25
19	Tue.	7 21	5 2	5 46	7 15	5 7	5 41
20	We.	7 20	5 3	6 51	7 14	5 8	6 45
21	Th.	7 19	5 4	rises.	7 14	5 9	rises.
22	Fri.	7 19	5 5	6 12	7 13	5 10	6 25
23	Sat.	7 18	5 7	7 20	7 12	5 11	7 31
24	SUN	7 17	5 8	8 24	7 12	5 12	8 33
25	Mon.	7 17	5 9	9 27	7 11	5 13	9 34
26	Tue.	7 16	5 10	10 27	7 10	5 14	10 32
27	We.	7 15	5 11	11 27	7 9	5 15	11 30
28	Th.	7 14	5 13	morn.	7 9	5 16	morn.
29	Fri.	7 13	5 14	27	7 8	5 17	28
30	Sat.	7 12	5 15	1 30	7 7	5 19	1 29
31	SUN	7 12	5 16	2 32	7 7	5 20	2 29

CHURCH DAYS.

Septuagesima Sunday.....	January 24
Sexagesima ".....	" 31
Quinquagesima ".....	February 7
Ash-Wednesday.....	" 10

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

FEBRUARY.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	6 2 59 mo.	5 11 33 ev.
First Quarter.....	13 0 24 mo.	12 9 10 ev.
Full Moon.....	20 3 5 mo.	19 11 51 ev.
Last Quarter.....	28 4 55 mo.	28 1 41 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Mon.	7 10	5 18	3 40	7 6	5 22	3 35
2	Tue.	7 9	5 19	4 41	7 5	5 23	4 35
3	We.	7 7	5 20	5 39	7 4	5 24	5 33
4	Th.	7 6	5 22	6 27	7 3	5 25	6 22
5	Fri.	7 5	5 23	7 4	7 2	5 26	7 2
6	Sat.	7 4	5 24	sets.	7 1	5 27	sets.
7	SUN	7 3	5 25	7 7	7 0	5 28	7 17
8	Mon.	7 2	5 26	8 19	6 59	5 29	8 27
9	Tue.	7 1	5 28	9 31	6 58	5 30	9 36
10	We.	7 0	5 29	10 42	6 57	5 31	10 45
11	Th.	6 59	5 30	11 55	6 56	5 32	11 55
12	Fri.	6 58	5 31	morn.	6 55	5 34	morn.
13	Sat.	6 57	5 32	1 11	6 54	5 35	1 9
14	SUN	6 56	5 33	2 25	6 53	5 36	2 21
15	Mon.	6 54	5 34	3 38	6 51	5 37	3 32
16	Tue.	6 53	5 36	4 41	6 50	5 38	4 35
17	We.	6 51	5 37	5 34	6 49	5 39	5 29
18	Th.	6 50	5 38	6 14	6 48	5 40	6 11
19	Fri.	6 49	5 40	6 48	6 47	5 41	6 47
20	Sat.	6 48	5 41	rises.	6 45	5 42	rises.
21	SUN	6 46	5 43	7 12	6 44	5 43	7 20
22	Mon.	6 45	5 44	8 14	6 43	5 44	8 19
23	Tue.	6 43	5 45	9 15	6 42	5 46	9 18
24	We.	6 42	5 47	10 15	6 40	5 47	10 16
25	Th.	6 40	5 48	11 17	6 39	5 48	11 16
26	Fri.	6 38	5 49	morn.	6 38	5 49	morn.
27	Sat.	6 37	5 50	19	6 36	5 50	17
28	SUN	6 35	5 51	1 24	6 34	5 51	1 20

CHURCH DAYS.

Quadragesima Sunday.....	February 14
Mid Lent ".....	March 7
Palm ".....	" 21
Good Friday.....	" 26

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

MARCH.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	7 3 24 ev.	7 0 10 ev.
First Quarter.....	14 8 9 mo.	14 4 43 mo.
Full Moon.....	21 6 56 ev.	21 3 30 ev.
Last Quarter.....	29 11 29 ev.	29 8 3 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Mon.	6 35	5 53	2 27	6 33	5 52	2 22
2	Tue.	6 34	5 53	3 26	6 31	5 53	3 20
3	We.	6 32	5 54	4 18	6 30	5 54	4 12
4	Th.	6 30	5 55	4 58	6 29	5 55	4 54
5	Fri.	6 29	5 56	5 35	6 27	5 56	5 33
6	Sat.	6 27	5 57	6 5	6 26	5 57	6 5
7	SUN	6 25	5 57	sets.	6 25	5 58	sets.
8	Mon.	6 24	5 59	7 22	6 24	5 59	7 28
9	Tue.	6 22	6 0	8 26	6 22	6 0	8 29
10	We.	6 20	6 1	9 43	6 20	6 1	9 44
11	Th.	6 19	6 2	10 58	6 18	6 2	10 57
12	Fri.	6 17	6 3	morn.	6 17	6 3	morn.
13	Sat.	6 16	6 4	15	6 15	6 4	11
14	SUN	6 14	6 5	1 31	6 14	6 5	1 26
15	Mon.	6 13	6 7	2 37	6 13	6 6	2 31
16	Tue.	6 11	6 8	3 32	6 11	6 7	3 27
17	We.	6 9	6 9	4 15	6 10	6 8	4 12
18	Th.	6 7	6 10	4 50	6 8	6 9	4 49
19	Fri.	6 6	6 11	5 20	6 6	6 10	5 21
20	Sat.	6 4	6 12	5 46	6 5	6 11	5 47
21	SUN	6 2	6 13	rises.	6 3	6 12	rises.
22	Mon.	6 1	6 14	7 3	6 2	6 13	7 7
23	Tue.	5 59	6 15	8 4	6 1	6 14	8 6
24	We.	5 58	6 16	9 8	5 59	6 15	9 8
25	Th.	5 56	6 17	10 8	5 57	6 16	10 13
26	Fri.	5 54	6 18	11 11	5 56	6 17	11 8
27	Sat.	5 52	6 19	morn.	5 54	6 18	morn.
28	SUN	5 51	6 20	15	5 53	6 19	10
29	Mon.	5 49	6 21	1 15	5 52	6 20	1 9
30	Tue.	5 47	6 22	2 8	5 50	6 21	2 2
31	We.	5 46	6 23	2 55	5 48	6 22	2 50

CHURCH DAYS.

Easter Sunday.....	March 28
Low ".....	April 4
Rogation ".....	May 2
Ascension Day.....	" 6

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

APRIL.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	6 1 40 mo.	5 10 26 ev.
First Quarter.....	12 4 37 ev.	12 1 23 ev.
Full Moon.....	20 11 34 mo.	20 8 20 mo.
Last Quarter.....	28 2 21 ev.	28 11 7 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Th.	5 45	6 24	3 30	5 46	6 22	3 27
2	Fri.	5 44	6 26	4 3	5 44	6 23	4 2
3	Sat.	5 42	6 27	4 31	5 43	6 24	4 32
4	SUN	5 40	6 28	4 57	5 41	6 25	5 0
5	Mon.	5 38	6 29	5 21	5 39	6 25	5 27
6	Tue.	5 36	6 30	sets.	5 38	6 26	sets.
7	We.	5 34	6 31	8 36	5 37	6 27	8 35
8	Th.	5 33	6 32	9 56	5 35	6 28	9 53
9	Fri.	5 31	6 33	11 16	5 33	6 29	11 11
10	Sat.	5 29	6 34	morn.	5 31	6 30	morn.
11	SUN	5 28	6 35	28	5 29	6 31	22
12	Mon.	5 26	6 36	1 27	5 28	6 32	1 21
13	Tue.	5 25	6 37	2 15	5 27	6 33	2 11
14	We.	5 24	6 38	2 54	5 25	6 34	2 51
15	Th.	5 22	6 39	3 25	5 24	6 35	3 24
16	Fri.	5 21	6 40	3 49	5 23	6 36	3 51
17	Sat.	5 19	6 41	4 12	5 21	6 37	4 16
18	SUN	5 17	6 42	4 32	5 20	6 38	4 38
19	Mon.	5 16	6 44	4 51	5 19	6 39	4 59
20	Tue.	5 14	6 45	rises.	5 17	6 40	rises.
21	We.	5 13	6 46	7 58	5 15	6 41	7 57
22	Th.	5 11	6 47	9 1	5 14	6 42	8 58
23	Fri.	5 10	6 48	10 3	5 13	6 43	9 59
24	Sat.	5 9	6 49	11 6	5 11	6 44	11 0
25	SUN	5 7	6 50	morn.	5 10	6 45	11 56
26	Mon.	5 6	6 51	2	5 9	6 46	morn.
27	Tue.	5 5	6 52	50	5 7	6 47	45
28	We.	5 3	6 53	1 27	5 6	6 48	1 24
29	Th.	5 2	6 54	2 1	5 4	6 49	1 59
30	Fri.	5 0	6 55	2 30	5 3	6 50	2 30

CHURCH DAYS.

Pentecost Sunday.....	May 16
Trinity Sunday.....	" 23
Corpus Christi.....	" 27
Advent Sunday.....	November 28

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

MAY.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	5 10 8 mo.	5 6 54 mo.
First Quarter.....	12 2 41 mo.	11 11 27 ev.
Full Moon.....	20 3 56 mo.	20 0 40 mo.
Last Quarter.....	28 1 34 mo.	27 10 8 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Sat.	4 59	6 56	2 56	5 2	6 52	2 59
2	SUN	4 57	6 57	3 20	5 1	6 53	3 25
3	Mon.	4 56	6 58	3 44	5 0	6 54	3 52
4	Tue.	4 54	6 59	4 10	4 59	6 55	4 20
5	We.	4 53	7 0	sets.	4 58	6 56	sets.
6	Th.	4 52	7 1	8 47	4 57	6 56	8 43
7	Fri.	4 51	7 2	10 7	4 56	6 57	10 1
8	Sat.	4 50	7 3	11 16	4 55	6 58	11 10
9	SUN	4 49	7 4	morn.	4 54	6 59	11 57
10	Mon.	4 48	7 5	2	4 53	7 0	morn.
11	Tue.	4 47	7 6	52	4 52	7 1	49
12	We.	4 46	7 7	1 26	4 51	7 2	1 25
13	Th.	4 45	7 8	1 55	4 50	7 3	1 56
14	Fri.	4 44	7 9	2 16	4 49	7 4	2 19
15	Sat.	4 43	7 10	2 38	4 48	7 5	2 43
16	SUN	4 42	7 11	2 58	4 47	7 6	3 6
17	Mon.	4 42	7 11	3 25	4 46	7 7	3 34
18	Tue.	4 41	7 12	3 47	4 45	7 7	3 58
19	We.	4 40	7 13	4 4	4 44	7 8	4 17
20	Th.	4 40	7 14	rises.	4 44	7 9	rises.
21	Fri.	4 39	7 15	9 0	4 43	7 10	8 55
22	Sat.	4 38	7 16	9 57	4 42	7 10	9 51
23	SUN	4 37	7 17	10 48	4 42	7 11	10 42
24	Mon.	4 37	7 18	11 29	4 41	7 12	11 23
25	Tue.	4 36	7 19	morn.	4 40	7 13	11 59
26	We.	4 35	7 19	1	4 40	7 14	morn.
27	Th.	4 35	7 20	31	4 39	7 14	30
28	Fri.	4 34	7 21	58	4 38	7 15	59
29	Sat.	4 34	7 22	1 21	4 38	7 16	1 25
30	SUN	4 33	7 23	1 44	4 37	7 16	1 51
31	Mon.	4 32	7 23	2 9	4 37	7 17	2 17

He who knows himself knows others.
A little stone can make a great bruise.
Health and mirth create beauty.
The last thing that is lost is hope

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

JUNE.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	3 5 25 ev.	3 2 11 ev.
First Quarter.....	10 2 59 ev.	10 11 45 mo.
Full Moon.....	18 7 0 ev.	18 3 46 ev.
Last Quarter.....	26 9 43 mo.	26 6 29 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Tue.	4 32	7 24	2 39	4 36	7 18	2 50
2	We.	4 31	7 25	3 11	4 36	7 19	3 25
3	Th.	4 31	7 26	sets.	4 35	7 19	sets.
4	Fri.	4 30	7 26	8 53	4 35	7 20	8 47
5	Sat.	4 30	7 27	9 53	4 35	7 20	9 47
6	SUN	4 29	7 27	10 55	4 34	7 21	10 51
7	Mon.	4 29	7 28	11 25	4 34	7 21	11 23
8	Tue.	4 29	7 29	11 55	4 34	7 22	11 55
9	We.	4 28	7 29	morn.	4 34	7 22	morn.
10	Th.	4 28	7 30	20	4 34	7 23	23
11	Fri.	4 28	7 30	43	4 34	7 24	48
12	Sat.	4 28	7 31	1 3	4 34	7 25	1 9
13	SUN	4 28	7 31	1 22	4 34	7 25	1 31
14	Mon.	4 28	7 32	1 43	4 34	7 26	1 54
15	Tue.	4 28	7 32	2 6	4 33	7 27	2 19
16	We.	4 28	7 32	2 32	4 33	7 27	2 46
17	Th.	4 28	7 33	3 6	4 33	7 28	3 22
18	Fri.	4 28	7 33	rises.	4 33	7 28	rises.
19	Sat.	4 28	7 33	8 43	4 33	7 28	8 37
20	SUN	4 28	7 34	9 28	4 34	7 28	9 24
21	Mon.	4 29	7 34	10 3	4 34	7 28	10 0
22	Tue.	4 29	7 34	10 34	4 34	7 29	10 33
23	We.	4 29	7 34	11 0	4 34	7 29	11 1
24	Th.	4 29	7 34	11 24	4 35	7 29	11 27
25	Fri.	4 29	7 35	11 47	4 35	7 29	11 53
26	Sat.	4 29	7 35	morn.	4 35	7 29	morn.
27	SUN	4 30	7 35	10	4 35	7 29	18
28	Mon.	4 30	7 35	35	4 36	7 29	46
29	Tue.	4 30	7 35	1 5	4 36	7 29	1 17
30	We.	4 31	7 35	1 43	4 36	7 29	1 58

Wish not for that which you can not obtain.
Despise not any man's condition.
He that will not be counseled can not be helped.
Bad as the world is, respect is paid to virtue.

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

JULY.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	3 0 29 mo.	2 9 15 ev.
First Quarter.....	10 5 44 mo.	10 7 30 mo.
Full Moon.....	18 8 30 mo.	18 5 17 mo.
Last Quarter.....	25 3 43 ev.	25 0 29 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon rises.
1	Th.	4 31	7 34	2 28	4 37	7 29	2 45
2	Fri.	4 32	7 34	3 25	4 37	7 29	3 43
3	Sat.	4 33	7 34	sets.	4 38	7 29	sets.
4	SUN	4 33	7 33	9 18	4 38	7 28	9 15
5	Mon.	4 34	7 33	9 52	4 39	7 28	9 52
6	Tue.	4 35	7 33	10 20	4 40	7 28	10 22
7	We.	4 35	7 33	10 45	4 40	7 28	10 49
8	Th.	4 36	7 32	11 5	4 41	7 27	11 11
9	Fri.	4 37	7 32	11 25	4 42	7 27	11 33
10	Sat.	4 37	7 32	11 47	4 42	7 27	11 57
11	SUN	4 38	7 31	morn.	4 43	7 26	morn.
12	Mon.	4 39	7 31	8	4 44	7 26	20
13	Tue.	4 40	7 30	33	4 45	7 25	47
14	We.	4 41	7 30	1 4	4 45	7 25	1 20
15	Th.	4 42	7 29	1 38	4 46	7 24	1 56
16	Fri.	4 43	7 29	2 25	4 47	7 24	2 43
17	Sat.	4 44	7 28	3 21	4 48	7 23	3 39
18	SUN	4 45	7 28	rises.	4 49	7 23	rises.
19	Mon.	4 46	7 27	8 37	4 50	7 22	8 36
20	Tue.	4 46	7 26	9 5	4 50	7 22	9 5
21	We.	4 47	7 26	9 28	4 51	7 21	9 31
22	Th.	4 48	7 25	9 52	4 51	7 20	9 57
23	Fri.	4 49	7 24	10 14	4 53	7 19	10 21
24	Sat.	4 50	7 23	10 37	4 53	7 18	10 47
25	SUN	4 51	7 22	11 5	4 54	7 17	11 17
26	Mon.	4 52	7 21	11 38	4 55	7 16	11 52
27	Tue.	4 52	7 20	morn.	4 56	7 15	morn.
28	We.	4 53	7 19	20	4 56	7 14	36
29	Th.	4 54	7 18	1 11	4 57	7 14	1 28
30	Fri.	4 54	7 18	2 13	4 58	7 14	2 31
31	Sat.	4 55	7 17	3 25	4 59	7 13	3 41

Discretion is the perfection of reason

Flattery is a sort of base money.

Mistrust is the mother of safety.

Good laws often proceed from bad manners.

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

AUGUST.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
New Moon.....	1 8 32 mo.	1 5 18 mo.
First Quarter.....	8 10 33 ev.	8 7 20 ev.
Full Moon.....	16 8 37 ev.	16 5 24 ev.
Last Quarter.....	23 8 42 ev.	23 5 29 ev.
New Moon.....	30 6 41 ev.	30 5 31 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	SUN	4 56	7 16	sets.	5 0	7 12	sets.
2	Mon.	4 57	7 15	8 20	5 1	7 11	8 20
3	Tue.	4 58	7 14	8 45	5 2	7 10	8 48
4	We.	4 59	7 12	9 7	5 2	7 9	9 12
5	Th.	5 0	7 11	9 28	5 3	7 8	9 35
6	Fri.	5 1	7 10	9 46	5 4	7 7	9 56
7	Sat.	5 2	7 9	10 10	5 5	7 6	10 21
8	SUN	5 3	7 7	10 34	5 6	7 4	10 47
9	Mon.	5 4	7 6	11 3	5 7	7 3	11 17
10	Tue.	5 5	7 5	11 35	5 8	7 1	11 51
11	We.	5 6	7 4	morn.	5 9	7 0	morn.
12	Th.	5 7	7 3	18	5 10	6 59	36
13	Fri.	5 8	7 1	1 9	5 11	6 58	1 27
14	Sat.	5 9	7 0	2 6	5 12	6 57	2 24
15	SUN	5 10	6 58	3 17	5 13	6 55	3 32
16	Mon.	5 11	6 56	rises.	5 14	6 54	rises.
17	Tue.	5 12	6 53	7 33	5 15	6 53	7 34
18	We.	5 13	6 52	7 56	5 16	6 52	8 0
19	Th.	5 14	6 51	8 18	5 17	6 50	8 25
20	Fri.	5 15	6 49	8 42	5 18	6 49	8 51
21	Sat.	5 16	6 47	9 19	5 19	6 48	9 30
22	SUN	5 17	6 46	9 40	5 20	6 46	9 54
23	Mon.	5 18	6 45	10 17	5 21	6 45	10 33
24	Tue.	5 19	6 44	11 4	5 21	6 43	11 21
25	We.	5 20	6 42	morn.	5 22	6 42	morn.
26	Th.	5 21	6 41	2	5 23	6 41	20
27	Fri.	5 22	6 39	1 8	5 24	6 39	1 25
28	Sat.	5 23	6 38	2 24	5 25	6 38	2 39
29	SUN	5 24	6 37	3 37	5 26	6 36	3 50
30	Mon.	5 25	6 36	sets.	5 27	6 34	sets.
31	Tue.	5 26	6 35	7 10	5 28	6 33	7 14

Men of great qualities do not always succeed in life.

Ignorance is always pleased with itself.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man.

They live ill who always think of living.

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

SEPTEMBER.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
First Quarter.....	7 4 42 ev.	7 1 28 ev.
Full Moon.....	15 7 46 mo.	15 4 32 mo.
Last Quarter...	22 2 5 mo.	21 10 15 ev.
New Moon.....	29 7 59 mo.	29 4 45 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	We.	5 27	6 33	7 30	5 29	6 31	7 36
2	Th.	5 28	6 31	7 51	5 30	6 30	8 0
3	Fri.	5 29	6 30	8 12	5 31	6 28	8 23
4	Sat.	5 30	6 28	8 35	5 32	6 27	8 47
5	SUN	5 31	6 26	9 2	5 33	6 25	9 17
6	Mon.	5 32	6 24	9 34	5 34	6 24	9 50
7	Tue.	5 33	6 23	10 10	5 35	6 23	10 28
8	We.	5 34	6 21	10 59	5 35	6 21	11 17
9	Th.	5 35	6 19	11 54	5 36	6 20	morn.
10	Fri.	5 36	6 17	morn.	5 37	6 18	12
11	Sat.	5 37	6 16	1 1	5 38	6 17	1 17
12	SUN	5 38	6 14	2 7	5 39	6 15	2 22
13	Mon.	5 39	6 13	3 17	5 40	6 13	3 30
14	Tue.	5 40	6 11	4 29	5 40	6 12	4 39
15	We.	5 41	6 9	rises.	5 41	6 10	rises.
16	Th.	5 42	6 7	6 46	5 42	6 9	6 54
17	Fri.	5 43	6 5	7 11	5 43	6 7	7 22
18	Sat.	5 44	6 4	7 41	5 44	6 5	7 54
19	SUN	5 44	6 2	8 18	5 44	6 4	8 33
20	Mon.	5 45	6 0	9 1	5 45	6 2	9 18
21	Tue.	5 46	5 59	9 55	5 46	6 1	10 13
22	We.	5 47	5 57	10 48	5 47	5 59	11 6
23	Th.	5 48	5 56	morn.	5 48	5 57	morn.
24	Fri.	5 49	5 54	11	5 49	5 55	27
25	Sat.	5 50	5 53	1 24	5 50	5 53	1 38
26	SUN	5 51	5 51	2 34	5 51	5 52	2 46
27	Mon.	5 52	5 49	3 42	5 52	5 51	3 51
28	Tue.	5 53	5 48	4 47	5 53	5 49	4 55
29	We.	5 54	5 46	sets.	5 54	5 47	sets.
30	Th.	5 55	5 45	6 15	5 55	5 45	6 25

A civil denial is better than a rude grant.

The tear of sympathy brings its own relief.

Merit and fortune seldom meet in the same place.

Never sign a writing until you have read it.

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

OCTOBER.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
First Quarter.....	7 11 8 mo.	7 7 55 mo.
Full Moon.....	14 6 18 ev.	14 3 5 ev.
Last Quarter...	21 9 16 mo.	21 6 3 mo.
New Moon.....	29 0 16 mo.	28 9 3 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	Fri.	5 56	5 43	6 38	5 56	5 44	6 49
2	Sat.	5 58	5 41	7 3	5 57	5 42	7 16
3	SUN	5 58	5 40	7 33	5 58	5 41	7 48
4	Mon.	6 0	5 38	8 6	5 59	5 39	8 26
5	Tue.	6 1	5 37	9 0	6 0	5 38	9 18
6	We.	6 2	5 35	9 52	6 1	5 37	10 10
7	Th.	6 3	5 33	10 42	6 2	5 35	10 59
8	Fri.	6 4	5 32	morn.	6 3	5 34	morn.
9	Sat.	6 5	5 30	11	6 4	5 32	27
10	SUN	6 6	5 28	57	6 5	5 31	1 10
11	Mon.	6 7	5 27	2 6	6 6	5 30	2 17
12	Tue.	6 8	5 25	3 17	6 7	5 29	3 26
13	We.	6 9	5 24	4 26	6 8	5 27	4 33
14	Th.	6 10	5 22	rises.	6 9	5 25	rises.
15	Fri.	6 11	5 21	5 41	6 10	5 24	5 53
16	Sat.	6 12	5 19	6 14	6 11	5 22	6 28
17	SUN	6 13	5 17	6 57	6 12	5 20	7 13
18	Mon.	6 14	5 16	7 48	6 13	5 19	8 6
19	Tue.	6 15	5 14	8 51	6 14	5 17	9 9
20	We.	6 16	5 13	10 1	6 15	5 16	10 17
21	Th.	6 17	5 12	11 15	6 16	5 15	11 30
22	Fri.	6 18	5 11	morn.	6 17	5 14	morn.
23	Sat.	6 19	5 9	11	6 18	5 13	24
24	SUN	6 20	5 8	1 33	6 19	5 12	1 44
25	Mon.	6 21	5 6	2 38	6 20	5 10	2 46
26	Tue.	6 22	5 5	3 41	6 21	5 9	3 48
27	We.	6 23	5 3	4 44	6 22	5 7	4 48
28	Th.	6 24	5 2	5 46	6 23	5 5	5 48
29	Fri.	6 25	5 0	sets.	6 24	5 4	sets.
30	Sat.	6 26	4 59	5 34	6 25	5 3	5 49
31	SUN	6 28	4 58	6 3	6 26	5 2	6 20

He that lives on hope has a slender diet.

Deceit discovers a little mind.

Never censure those who try to do well.

Cherish sentiments of charity to all men.

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

NOVEMBER.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
First Quarter.....	6 4 56 mo.	6 1 42 mo.
Full Moon.....	13 4 33 mo.	13 1 20 mo.
Last Quarter.....	19 7 40 ev.	19 4 27 ev.
New Moon.....	27 6 46 ev.	27 3 33 ev.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	Mon.	6 30	4 57	6 56	6 27	5 1	7 14
2	Tue.	6 31	4 56	7 35	6 28	5 0	7 53
3	We.	6 32	4 54	8 31	6 29	4 59	8 48
4	Th.	6 34	4 53	9 34	6 30	4 58	9 50
5	Fri.	6 35	4 52	10 40	6 31	4 57	10 54
6	Sat.	6 36	4 51	11 47	6 32	4 56	10 59
7	SUN	6 37	4 50	morn.	6 33	4 55	morn.
8	Mon.	6 38	4 49	1 55	6 35	4 54	1 5
9	Tue.	6 40	4 48	2 3	6 36	4 53	2 10
10	We.	6 41	4 47	3 13	6 37	4 52	3 18
11	Th.	6 42	4 46	4 25	6 39	4 51	4 28
12	Fri.	6 43	4 45	5 42	6 40	4 50	5 42
13	Sat.	6 44	4 44	rises.	6 41	4 49	rises.
14	SUN	6 46	4 43	5 37	6 42	4 48	5 54
15	Mon.	6 47	4 43	6 36	6 43	4 47	6 54
16	Tue.	6 48	4 42	7 46	6 44	4 46	8 3
17	We.	6 49	4 41	9 2	6 45	4 46	9 17
18	Th.	6 50	4 40	10 16	6 46	4 45	10 29
19	Fri.	6 51	4 39	11 25	6 47	4 44	11 36
20	Sat.	6 53	4 39	morn.	6 48	4 44	morn.
21	SUN	6 54	4 38	32	6 49	4 43	40
22	Mon.	6 55	4 38	1 35	6 50	4 42	1 42
23	Tue.	6 56	4 37	2 36	6 51	4 42	2 40
24	We.	6 57	4 36	3 38	6 52	4 41	3 41
25	Th.	6 58	4 36	4 41	6 53	4 41	4 41
26	Fri.	6 59	4 35	5 44	6 54	4 41	5 42
27	Sat.	7 0	4 35	sets.	6 55	4 41	sets.
28	SUN	7 2	4 35	4 44	6 56	4 40	5 1
29	Mon.	7 3	4 34	5 30	6 57	4 40	5 48
30	Tue.	7 4	4 34	6 23	6 58	4 40	6 41

Merit will surely meet with a reward.

Good men will forgive those who injure them.

Never forget a kindness.

He who knows nothing, doubts nothing.

ALMANAC FOR 1875.

DECEMBER.

	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
First Quarter.....	5 9 0 ev.	5 5 46 ev.
Full Moon.....	12 2 48 ev.	12 11 35 mo.
Last Quarter....	19 10 0 mo.	19 6 46 mo.
New Moon.....	27 2 8 ev.	27 10 54 mo.

D. M.	D. W.	NEW YORK.			SAN FRANCISCO.		
		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.	Sun rise.	Sun set.	Moon sets.
1	We.	7 5	4 34	7 28	7 0	4 39	7 44
2	Th.	7 6	4 34	8 30	7 1	4 39	8 45
3	Fri.	7 7	4 34	9 36	7 2	4 39	9 49
4	Sat.	7 8	4 33	10 41	7 3	4 39	10 52
5	SUN	7 9	4 33	11 47	7 4	4 38	11 55
6	Mon.	7 10	4 33	morn.	7 5	4 38	morn.
7	Tue.	7 11	4 33	53	7 6	4 38	1 0
8	We.	7 12	4 33	2 2	7 7	4 38	2 6
9	Th.	7 13	4 33	3 13	7 8	4 38	3 15
10	Fri.	7 14	4 33	4 29	7 9	4 38	4 28
11	Sat.	7 15	4 33	5 49	7 10	4 38	5 47
12	SUN	7 16	4 33	rises.	7 11	4 38	rises.
13	Mon.	7 16	4 33	5 22	7 11	4 38	5 40
14	Tue.	7 17	4 33	6 39	7 12	4 38	6 55
15	We.	7 18	4 34	7 57	7 13	4 39	8 11
16	Th.	7 18	4 34	9 10	7 13	4 39	9 22
17	Fri.	7 19	4 34	10 20	7 14	4 40	10 30
18	Sat.	7 19	4 34	11 25	7 14	4 40	11 32
19	SUN	7 20	4 35	morn.	7 15	4 41	morn.
20	Mon.	7 20	4 35	29	7 15	4 41	31
21	Tue.	7 21	4 36	1 31	7 15	4 42	1 34
22	We.	7 21	4 36	2 33	7 16	4 42	2 34
23	Th.	7 22	4 37	3 36	7 16	4 43	3 35
24	Fri.	7 22	4 37	4 40	7 16	4 43	4 37
25	Sat.	7 22	4 38	5 42	7 17	4 44	5 38
26	SUN	7 23	4 38	6 46	7 17	4 44	6 40
27	Mon.	7 23	4 39	sets.	7 17	4 45	sets.
28	Tue.	7 23	4 39	5 18	7 18	4 45	5 35
29	We.	7 23	4 40	6 24	7 18	4 46	6 38
30	Th.	7 24	4 41	7 26	7 18	4 47	7 39
31	Fri.	7 24	4 42	8 34	7 19	4 48	8 46

A friend without faults will never be found.

Be slow to take when strangers haste to give.

Cherish sentiments of charity toward all men.

Merit will surely meet with a reward.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

JANUARY.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.
1.....	7 21 4.9	7 59 3.6	0 23 1.5	1 31 1.0				
2.....	8 03 5.1	9 06 3.6	1 15 1.9	2 27 0.6				
3.....	8 41 5.3	10 15 3.8	2 03 2.2	3 20 0.2				
4.....	9 16 5.5	11 22 4.0	2 46 2.2	4 09 0.3				
5.....	9 54 5.7	A.	3 28 2.2	4 50 0.7				
6.....	0 20 4.2	10 35 5.7	4 15 2.2	5 31 1.0				
7.....	1 04 4.4	11 18 5.7	5 05 2.2	6 15 1.1				
		P.						
8.....	1 45 4.5	0 00 5.6	5 56 2.2	6 49 1.1				
9.....	2 25 4.6	0 45 5.3	6 46 2.2	7 29 1.0				
10.....	2 53 4.6	1 29 5.0	7 34 2.1	8 05 0.7				
11.....	3 24 4.7	2 18 4.7	8 23 1.9	8 42 0.3				
12.....	3 54 4.7	3 21 4.4	9 12 1.7	9 21 0.2				
13.....	4 30 4.8	4 29 4.1	10 11 1.5	10 06 0.7				
14.....	5 16 4.9	5 45 3.9	11 12 1.3	11 04 1.3				
15.....	6 06 4.9	6 59 3.7		0 19 1.1				
16.....	7 01 5.1	8 21 3.6	0 07 1.8	1 29 0.8				
17.....	7 57 5.2	9 45 3.7	1 14 2.3	2 39 0.4				
18.....	8 49 5.4	11 07 3.9	2 18 2.6	3 45 0.1				
19.....	9 41 5.6	A.	3 20 2.6	4 43 0.6				
20.....	0 12 4.1	10 31 5.8	4 18 2.5	5 33 0.9				
21.....	1 02 4.3	11 21 5.7	5 15 2.3	6 14 1.1				
		P.						
22.....	1 45 4.5	0 08 5.4	6 06 2.1	6 51 1.1				
23.....	2 18 4.7	0 54 5.2	6 54 1.9	7 25 0.9				
24.....	2 49 4.8	1 41 4.9	7 38 1.7	7 57 0.5				
25.....	3 15 4.8	2 24 4.6	8 22 1.5	8 29 0.1				
26.....	3 39 4.9	3 15 4.4	9 06 1.4	9 06 0.4				
27.....	4 08 4.9	4 15 4.1	9 55 1.2	9 49 0.9				
28.....	4 42 5.0	5 20 3.8	10 48 1.0	10 37 1.4				
29.....	5 22 5.1	6 28 3.7	11 46 0.8	11 25 2.0				
30.....	6 11 5.2	7 42 3.6		0 46 0.6				
31.....	7 02 5.3	8 56 3.7	0 16 2.5	1 44 0.3				

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.
1.....	7 55 5.4	10 08 3.8	1 13 2.9	2 44 0.0				
2.....	8 42 5.5	11 07 4.0	2 14 3.0	3 40 0.3				
3.....	9 30 5.6	11 58 4.2	3 14 2.8	4 30 0.7				
4.....	10 15 5.6		4 13 2.5	5 17 0.9				
5.....	0 39 4.3	11 03 5.5	5 06 2.3	5 56 1.0				
6.....	1 12 4.6	11 47 5.3	5 53 2.0	6 27 1.0				
		P.						
7.....	1 45 4.8	0 31 5.1	6 37 1.7	6 55 0.8				
8.....	2 13 5.0	1 17 4.8	7 20 1.4	7 25 0.4				
9.....	2 38 5.0	2 07 4.5	8 07 1.2	8 01 0.1				
10.....	3 07 5.1	3 07 4.2	8 54 1.0	8 43 0.7				
11.....	3 42 5.1	4 20 3.9	9 49 0.9	9 38 1.3				
12.....	4 27 5.1	5 43 3.7	10 51 0.7	10 36 1.9				
13.....	5 23 5.2	7 10 3.6	12 02 0.5	11 43 2.5				
14.....	6 26 5.3	8 41 3.7		1 17 0.2				
15.....	7 28 5.3	10 04 3.8	0 55 3.0	2 34 0.1				
16.....	8 33 5.4	11 17 4.0	2 10 3.1	3 38 0.4				
17.....	9 32 5.4	11 59 4.3	3 21 2.9	4 30 0.7				
18.....	10 26 5.4	A.	4 22 2.6	5 09 0.8				
19.....	0 36 4.5	11 14 5.3	5 14 2.2	5 44 0.9				
20.....	1 05 4.7	11 57 5.1	5 56 1.7	6 19 0.8				
		P.						
21.....	1 31 5.0	0 34 5.0	6 34 1.3	6 44 0.5				
22.....	1 56 5.1	1 15 4.7	7 14 0.9	7 12 0.1				
23.....	2 16 5.2	1 58 4.5	7 51 0.7	7 38 0.4				
24.....	2 36 5.2	2 51 4.2	8 31 0.5	8 09 0.9				
25.....	3 00 5.3	3 50 3.9	9 14 0.5	8 50 1.5				
26.....	3 29 5.3	4 56 3.7	10 05 0.4	9 38 2.1				
27.....	4 12 5.2	6 03 3.6	11 00 0.3	10 35 2.6				
28.....	5 05 5.2	7 18 3.6	12 02 0.2	11 37 3.0				

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

MARCH.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1.	6 01	5.2	8 33	3.7			1 07	0.1
2.	7 03	5.3	9 50	3.9	0 44	3.1	2 10	0.1
3.	8 06	5.3	10 48	4.1	1 51	3.1	3 09	0.4
4.	9 07	5.3	11 28	4.3	2 58	2.9	3 58	0.6
5.	10 01	5.2			3 58	2.5	4 37	0.7
6.	0 03	4.6	10 48	5.1	4 51	2.1	5 11	0.7
7.	0 32	4.8	11 34	5.0	5 37	1.7	5 46	0.6
8.	1 01	5.0	P. 0 20	4.8	6 21	1.2	6 17	0.3
9.	1 27	5.3	1 10	4.6	7 02	0.7	6 51	0.1
10.	1 54	5.4	2 04	4.3	7 48	0.4	7 27	0.7
11.	2 24	5.4	3 06	4.0	8 37	0.3	8 11	1.3
12.	2 56	5.4	4 24	3.8	9 32	0.3	9 08	2.0
13.	3 41	5.3	5 49	3.6	10 35	0.2	10 22	2.7
14.	4 48	5.3	7 17	3.6	11 50	0.1	11 38	3.1
15.	6 01	5.2	8 51	3.7			1 06	0.1
16.	7 12	5.2	10 06	4.0	0 57	3.2	2 21	0.3
17.	8 22	5.2	10 56	4.2	2 12	3.2	3 22	0.4
18.	9 20	5.1	11 29	4.5	3 18	2.8	4 08	0.5
19.	10 10	5.0	11 57	4.7	4 12	2.3	4 41	0.5
20.	10 56	4.9	A. 4 59	1.8	4 59	1.8	5 11	0.4
21.	0 20	4.9	11 38	4.8	5 37	1.3	5 37	0.2
22.	0 40	5.2	P. 0 19	4.7	6 10	0.8	6 01	0.1
23.	0 57	5.4	1 01	4.5	6 45	0.3	6 23	0.4
24.	1 19	5.5	1 46	4.3	7 19	0.0	6 52	0.9
25.	1 41	5.6	2 39	4.1	8 01	0.2	7 26	1.4
26.	2 08	5.6	3 35	3.9	8 44	0.2	8 07	2.0
27.	2 39	5.5	4 35	3.8	9 30	0.2	9 01	2.5
28.	3 21	5.4	5 39	3.7	10 26	0.2	10 05	3.0
29.	4 16	5.3	6 48	3.7	11 27	0.2	11 10	3.2
30.	5 21	5.2	7 59	3.8			0 30	0.1
31.	6 28	5.0	9 10	4.0	0 21	3.3	1 30	0.1

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

APRIL.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1.	7 37	4.9	10 09	4.2	1 28	3.1	2 26	0.2
2.	8 40	4.9	10 48	4.5	2 38	2.7	3 17	0.2
3.	9 39	4.8	11 15	4.7	3 37	2.2	4 02	0.3
4.	10 35	4.8	11 42	5.0	4 31	1.7	4 38	0.3
5.	11 28	4.7			5 15	1.2	5 12	0.1
6.	0 11	5.3	0 18	4.6	5 59	0.7	5 42	0.3
7.	0 38	5.5	1 13	4.4	6 44	0.2	6 16	0.7
8.	1 08	5.7	2 16	4.2	7 29	0.1	7 00	1.3
9.	1 45	5.7	3 27	4.0	8 21	0.3	7 53	1.9
10.	2 28	5.6	4 42	3.9	9 18	0.3	8 56	2.6
11.	3 21	5.4	5 58	3.8	10 24	0.2	10 15	3.1
12.	4 29	5.2	7 14	3.8	11 35	0.2	11 35	3.3
13.	5 46	5.0	8 23	3.9			0 47	0.1
14.	6 59	4.9	9 25	4.1	0 50	3.2	1 53	0.1
15.	8 05	4.7	10 11	4.4	2 01	2.8	2 47	0.1
16.	9 04	4.6	10 43	4.6	3 03	2.3	3 30	0.0
17.	9 55	4.6	11 03	4.9	3 54	1.8	4 02	0.0
18.	10 40	4.6	11 26	5.2	4 34	1.2	4 30	0.2
19.	11 24	4.5	11 47	5.4	5 10	0.8	4 56	0.4
20.			0 08	4.4	5 45	0.3	5 20	0.7
21.	0 07	5.6	0 55	4.3	6 18	0.1	5 48	1.0
22.	0 29	5.8	1 44	4.2	6 54	0.5	6 15	1.5
23.	0 55	5.8	2 36	4.1	7 34	0.7	6 54	1.9
24.	1 27	5.8	3 31	4.0	8 18	0.7	7 43	2.3
25.	2 04	5.6	4 28	4.0	9 05	0.6	8 40	2.8
26.	2 46	5.4	5 27	4.0	9 56	0.4	9 45	3.1
27.	3 40	5.2	6 26	4.0	10 54	0.3	10 54	3.4
28.	4 47	5.0	7 24	4.0	11 52	0.2		
29.	5 58	4.8	8 16	4.2	0 00	3.2	0 47	0.1
30.	7 05	4.6	9 06	4.4	1 05	2.7	1 40	0.0

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

MAY.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1.....	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.
2.....	8 15 4.5	9 15 4.6	2 09 2.2	3 32 0.2	3 09 1.7	3 18 0.3	3 57 0.5	4 35 0.7
3.....	9 21 4.4	10 29 4.9	3 09 1.7	3 18 0.3	4 04 1.2	4 13 0.5	4 35 0.7	5 12 1.1
4.....	10 22 4.4	10 58 5.2	4 04 1.2	4 13 0.5	4 52 0.7	5 01 0.2	5 12 1.1	5 38 0.2
5.....	11 24 4.3	11 26 5.5	4 52 0.7	5 01 0.2	5 12 1.1	5 21 0.1	5 38 0.2	5 53 1.5
6.....	P.							
7.....	0 24 4.3	11 58 5.7	5 38 0.2	5 12 1.1	5 53 1.5	6 02 0.8	6 11 0.3	6 27 2.8
8.....	A.	1 22 4.2	6 25 0.3	5 53 1.5	6 02 0.8	6 11 0.3	6 27 2.8	6 43 1.9
9.....	0 31 5.9	2 27 4.1	7 16 0.8	6 43 1.9	7 45 2.3	8 09 0.9	8 18 0.8	8 27 2.7
10.....	1 15 5.8	3 35 4.1	8 09 0.9	7 45 2.3	8 27 2.7	8 42 0.8	8 51 0.8	9 00 0.4
11.....	2 12 5.6	4 41 4.1	9 08 0.8	8 56 2.8	9 29 0.6	9 38 0.6	9 47 0.6	9 56 0.6
12.....	3 07 5.3	5 45 4.1	10 08 0.5	10 11 3.1	10 22 0.2	10 31 0.2	10 40 0.2	10 49 0.2
13.....	4 17 5.0	6 44 4.1	11 11 0.3	11 20 3.1	11 30 0.0	11 39 0.0	11 48 0.0	11 57 0.0
14.....	5 25 4.8	7 36 4.2	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0
15.....	6 33 4.5	8 24 4.3	0 27 2.8	1 04 0.2	1 54 0.5	2 27 1.8	2 36 0.7	2 45 0.7
16.....	7 36 4.3	9 06 4.5	1 30 2.3	1 54 0.5	2 27 1.8	2 36 0.7	2 45 0.7	2 54 0.7
17.....	8 36 4.2	9 44 4.8	2 27 1.8	2 36 0.7	2 45 0.7	2 54 0.7	3 03 0.8	3 12 0.8
18.....	9 34 4.1	10 11 5.1	3 20 1.3	3 13 0.8	3 42 0.9	3 51 0.9	4 00 0.9	4 09 0.9
19.....	10 28 4.2	10 35 5.4	4 05 0.8	3 42 0.9	4 15 1.1	4 24 0.3	4 33 0.3	4 42 0.3
20.....	11 21 4.2	10 58 5.7	4 44 0.3	4 15 1.1	4 24 0.3	4 33 0.3	4 42 0.3	4 51 0.3
21.....	P.							
22.....	0 12 4.2	11 23 5.8	5 21 0.1	4 49 1.4	5 22 1.7	5 31 0.5	5 40 0.5	5 49 0.5
23.....	0 58 4.2	11 52 5.9	5 57 0.5	5 22 1.7	5 40 0.5	5 49 0.5	5 58 0.5	6 07 0.5
24.....	A.	1 45 4.2	6 35 0.8	5 58 2.0	6 07 0.5	6 16 0.5	6 25 0.5	6 34 0.5
25.....	0 19 5.8	2 31 4.2	7 15 0.9	6 42 2.3	6 51 0.5	7 00 0.5	7 09 0.5	7 18 0.5
26.....	0 56 5.7	3 19 4.2	7 57 0.9	7 31 2.5	7 40 0.5	7 49 0.5	7 58 0.5	8 07 0.5
27.....	1 38 5.5	4 09 4.2	8 42 0.8	8 27 2.7	8 36 0.5	8 45 0.5	8 54 0.5	9 03 0.5
28.....	2 29 5.3	4 57 4.2	9 29 0.6	9 25 2.8	9 34 0.5	9 43 0.5	9 52 0.5	10 01 0.5
29.....	3 25 5.0	5 45 4.3	10 20 0.4	10 30 2.8	10 39 0.5	10 48 0.5	10 57 0.5	11 06 0.5
30.....	4 26 4.8	6 33 4.3	11 10 0.1	11 33 2.6	11 42 0.5	11 51 0.5	12 00 0.5	12 09 0.5
31.....	5 32 4.5	7 20 4.4	0 01 0.2	0 01 0.2	0 10 0.2	0 19 0.2	0 28 0.2	0 37 0.2

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

JUNE.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1.....	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.
2.....	10 18 4.1	10 11 5.4	3 42 0.7	3 20 1.2	4 35 0.2	4 05 1.4	5 12 1.1	5 38 0.2
3.....	11 33 4.1	10 47 5.7	4 35 0.2	4 05 1.4	5 12 1.1	5 38 0.2	5 53 1.5	6 02 0.8
4.....	P.							
5.....	0 39 4.1	11 29 5.8	5 25 0.3	4 54 1.7	5 38 0.2	5 53 1.5	6 02 0.8	6 11 0.3
6.....	A.	1 38 4.2	6 16 0.7	5 48 2.0	6 02 0.8	6 11 0.3	6 27 2.8	6 43 1.9
7.....	0 11 5.8	2 33 4.3	7 07 1.0	6 44 2.3	7 45 2.3	8 09 0.9	8 18 0.8	8 27 2.7
8.....	0 57 5.7	3 26 4.3	8 01 1.1	7 43 2.5	8 56 2.8	9 29 0.6	9 38 0.6	9 47 0.6
9.....	1 50 5.4	4 17 4.3	8 53 0.9	8 45 2.6	9 56 2.8	10 22 0.2	10 31 0.2	10 40 0.2
10.....	2 49 5.1	5 02 4.3	9 37 0.6	9 46 2.6	10 49 0.5	11 18 0.2	11 27 0.2	11 36 0.2
11.....	3 53 4.8	5 47 4.4	10 22 0.2	10 50 2.5	11 30 0.0	11 39 0.0	11 48 0.0	11 57 0.0
12.....	5 02 4.5	6 36 4.4	11 16 0.2	11 54 2.2	12 09 0.5	12 18 0.5	12 27 0.5	12 36 0.5
13.....	6 05 4.2	7 21 4.6	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0	0 10 0.0
14.....	7 08 4.0	8 04 4.7	0 54 1.8	1 02 1.0	1 54 0.5	2 27 1.8	2 36 0.7	2 45 0.7
15.....	8 11 3.9	8 44 5.0	1 51 1.3	1 48 1.3	2 45 0.7	2 54 0.7	3 03 0.8	3 12 0.8
16.....	9 12 3.9	9 16 5.2	2 44 0.9	2 28 1.5	3 33 0.4	3 42 0.9	3 51 0.9	4 00 0.9
17.....	10 17 3.9	9 45 5.5	3 33 0.4	3 05 1.7	4 15 1.1	4 24 0.3	4 33 0.3	4 42 0.3
18.....	11 24 4.0	10 12 5.7	4 17 0.0	3 42 1.8	4 24 0.3	4 33 0.3	4 42 0.3	4 51 0.3
19.....	P.							
20.....	0 24 4.1	10 46 5.8	4 56 0.4	4 21 1.9	5 22 1.7	5 31 0.5	5 40 0.5	5 49 0.5
21.....	1 06 4.2	11 22 5.9	5 37 0.8	5 05 2.0	6 02 0.8	6 11 0.3	6 27 2.8	6 43 1.9
22.....	1 43 4.3	11 57 5.8	6 17 1.0	5 51 2.2	6 51 0.5	7 00 0.5	7 09 0.5	7 18 0.5
23.....	A.	2 23 4.4	6 57 1.1	6 40 2.3	7 45 2.3	8 09 0.9	8 18 0.8	8 27 2.7
24.....	0 37 5.6	3 00 4.5	7 37 1.1	7 27 2.3	8 56 2.8	9 29 0.6	9 38 0.6	9 47 0.6
25.....	1 21 5.3	3 38 4.5	8 16 1.0	8 18 2.3	9 56 2.8	10 22 0.2	10 31 0.2	10 40 0.2
26.....	2 08 5.0	4 13 4.5	8 54 0.6	9 10 2.2	10 49 0.5	11 18 0.2	11 27 0.2	11 36 0.2
27.....	3 06 4.8	4 52 4.6	9 34 0.2	10 05 2.1	11 30 0.0	11 39 0.0	11 48 0.0	11 57 0.0
28.....	4 10 4.5	5 34 4.6	10 19 0.3	11 03 1.9	12 09 0.5	12 18 0.5	12 27 0.5	12 36 0.5
29.....	5 16 4.2	6 21 4.7	11 12 0.7	11 57 0.0	12 36 0.5	12 45 0.5	12 54 0.5	13 03 0.5
30.....	6 29 4.0	7 10 4.9	0 06 1.6	0 05 1.2	0 10 0.2	0 19 0.2	0 28 0.2	0 37 0.2
31.....	7 42 3.8	8 00 5.1	1 10 1.2	1 01 1.6	1 54 0.5	2 27 1.8	2 36 0.7	2 45 0.7

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

JULY.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	h m	ft.	h m	ft.	h m	ft.	h m	ft.
1.....	11 48	4.0	10 24	5.8	4 23	0.3	3 54	2.2
	P.							
2.....	0 53	4.2	11 12	5.8	5 14	0.7	4 53	2.2
3.....	1 40	4.4	11 58	5.7	6 06	1.1	5 46	2.3
4.....	A.		2 25	4.5	6 53	1.2	6 44	2.2
5.....	0 44	5.4	3 03	4.6	7 40	1.1	7 36	2.2
6.....	1 30	5.1	3 37	4.7	8 20	0.9	8 29	2.0
7.....	2 27	4.8	4 08	4.7	8 57	0.4	9 20	1.8
8.....	3 29	4.3	4 43	4.7	9 34	0.1	10 13	1.6
9.....	4 34	4.3	5 24	4.8	10 19	0.6	11 12	1.4
10.....	5 38	4.0	6 11	4.9	11 09	1.1	A.	
11.....	6 40	3.8	6 55	5.0	0 09	1.3	11 57	1.6
12.....	7 46	3.6	7 39	5.2	1 07	1.0	0 46	2.1
13.....	8 53	3.6	8 20	5.3	2 05	0.6	1 39	2.4
14.....	10 02	3.8	8 59	5.5	3 02	0.2	2 58	2.5
15.....	11 10	4.0	9 40	5.7	3 53	0.2	3 19	2.5
	P.							
16.....	0 12	4.1	10 21	5.8	4 40	0.6	4 07	2.5
17.....	0 57	4.3	11 04	5.7	5 18	0.9	0 55	2.3
18.....	1 30	4.5	11 48	5.6	5 55	1.1	5 43	2.2
19.....	A.		2 01	4.7	6 32	1.1	6 30	2.1
20.....	0 27	5.3	2 31	4.8	7 06	1.0	7 16	1.9
21.....	1 10	5.0	2 59	4.8	7 40	0.7	8 00	1.7
22.....	1 55	4.7	3 25	4.8	8 13	0.3	8 44	1.5
23.....	2 48	4.5	3 56	4.9	8 49	0.2	9 35	1.4
24.....	3 51	4.2	4 37	4.9	9 33	0.8	10 36	1.2
25.....	5 05	4.0	5 26	5.0	10 27	1.4	11 42	1.0
26.....	6 23	3.7	6 22	5.1	11 27	2.0		
27.....	7 48	3.6	7 22	5.3	0 52	0.7	0 31	2.5
28.....	9 12	3.6	8 23	5.4	2 05	0.3	1 41	2.8
29.....	10 38	3.8	9 18	5.6	3 17	0.1	2 54	2.8
30.....	11 47	4.1	10 11	5.6	4 17	0.5	3 56	2.6
31.....	P.							
	0 36	4.3	11 01	5.6	5 05	0.8	4 53	2.4

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	h m	ft.	h m	ft.	h m	ft.	h m	ft.
	P.							
1.....	1 16	4.6	11 47	5.4	5 51	1.0	5 45	2.1
2.....	A.		1 52	4.8	6 32	1.1	6 34	1.8
3.....	0 29	5.2	2 24	4.9	7 07	1.0	7 19	1.5
4.....	1 13	4.9	2 50	5.0	7 37	0.6	8 04	1.3
5.....	2 03	4.6	3 15	5.0	8 08	0.0	8 47	1.1
6.....	3 03	4.3	3 42	5.1	8 40	0.6	9 33	0.9
7.....	4 06	4.1	4 16	5.1	9 22	1.2	10 26	0.8
8.....	5 13	3.8	5 00	5.2	10 11	1.8	11 25	0.6
9.....	6 21	3.6	5 49	5.2	11 05	2.3		
10.....	7 31	3.5	6 39	5.3	0 30	0.5	6 01	2.6
11.....	8 43	3.6	7 31	5.4	1 35	0.2	1 00	2.8
12.....	9 53	3.8	8 24	5.4	2 40	0.1	2 03	2.9
13.....	10 54	4.0	9 15	5.5	3 35	0.4	3 05	2.8
14.....	11 43	4.2	10 03	5.5	4 11	0.7	4 01	2.6
	P.							
15.....	0 21	4.4	10 47	5.4	4 46	0.9	4 51	2.2
16.....	0 51	4.6	11 28	5.3	5 22	0.9	5 35	1.9
17.....	A.		1 23	4.9	5 58	0.9	6 17	1.5
18.....	0 10	5.0	1 47	5.0	6 28	0.7	6 55	1.2
19.....	0 51	4.8	2 13	5.1	7 00	0.3	7 36	0.9
20.....	1 40	4.5	2 37	5.2	7 32	0.2	8 22	0.8
21.....	2 42	4.2	3 06	5.2	8 08	0.9	9 13	0.7
22.....	3 59	3.9	3 46	5.2	8 54	1.5	10 16	0.6
23.....	5 16	3.7	4 43	5.2	9 58	2.1	11 28	0.4
24.....	6 39	3.6	5 49	5.2	11 08	2.7		
25.....	8 05	3.6	6 59	5.3	0 42	0.2	0 23	3.1
26.....	9 31	3.8	8 05	5.3	2 00	0.1	1 43	3.2
27.....	10 42	4.0	9 08	5.3	3 12	0.3	2 57	3.0
28.....	11 39	4.2	10 03	5.3	4 05	0.6	3 58	2.6
	P.							
29.....	0 15	4.5	10 53	5.2	4 46	0.8	4 54	2.1
30.....	0 45	4.7	11 36	5.1	5 23	0.9	5 37	1.7
31.....	A.		1 09	4.9	5 55	0.8	6 15	1.3

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A. M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.
1.....	0 16 4.9	1 29 5.1	6 23 0.5	6 53 0.9				
2.....	0 55 4.7	1 49 5.2	6 51 0.0	7 31 0.6				
3.....	1 39 4.4	2 12 5.3	7 18 0.5	8 11 0.4				
4.....	2 35 4.1	2 40 5.3	7 50 1.1	8 57 0.3				
5.....	3 39 3.8	3 13 5.3	8 33 1.8	9 49 0.3				
6.....	4 48 3.6	3 59 5.3	9 25 2.3	10 47 0.2				
7.....	5 59 3.6	4 52 5.3	10 26 2.8	11 48 0.1				
8.....	7 11 3.6	5 50 5.3	11 30 3.1					
9.....	8 22 3.7	6 49 5.2	0 55 0.0	0 34 3.2				
10.....	9 36 3.9	7 52 5.2	1 58 0.2	1 41 3.2				
11.....	10 31 4.2	8 48 5.1	2 54 0.4	2 43 2.9				
12.....	11 09 4.4	9 42 5.1	3 39 0.5	3 41 2.5				
13.....	11 37 4.6	10 28 5.0	4 18 0.6	4 29 2.0				
14.....	P. 0 04 4.9	11 13 4.9	4 49 0.7	5 11 1.5				
15.....	0 31 5.1	11 55 4.8	5 20 0.5	5 55 1.0				
16.....	A. 0 57 5.3	5 51 0.2	6 36 0.6					
17.....	0 45 4.5	1 24 5.4	6 23 0.3	7 18 0.3				
18.....	1 42 4.3	1 54 5.5	6 55 0.8	8 05 0.2				
19.....	2 44 4.0	2 28 5.5	7 37 1.5	9 00 0.1				
20.....	4 00 3.8	3 11 5.4	8 35 2.2	10 05 0.1				
21.....	5 23 3.6	4 15 5.3	9 45 2.8	11 18 0.0				
22.....	6 49 3.6	5 29 5.2	11 06 3.2					
23.....	8 15 3.7	6 44 5.1	0 32 0.1	0 31 3.3				
24.....	9 30 3.9	7 54 5.0	1 48 0.2	1 51 3.0				
25.....	10 25 4.2	8 57 5.0	2 57 0.3	3 00 2.6				
26.....	11 04 4.4	9 52 4.9	3 45 0.4	3 52 2.2				
27.....	11 31 4.7	10 39 4.9	4 17 0.4	4 37 1.7				
28.....	11 55 5.0	11 22 4.7	4 46 0.4	5 15 1.2				
29.....		0 16 5.2	5 12 0.2	5 52 0.7				
30.....	0 07 4.6	0 36 5.5	5 37 0.1	6 27 0.3				

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.	h m ft.
1.....	0 51 4.4	0 57 5.6	6 01 0.5	7 04 0.1				
2.....	1 40 4.3	1 20 5.6	6 30 1.0	7 45 0.2				
3.....	2 30 4.1	1 47 5.6	7 08 1.6	8 29 0.2				
4.....	3 28 3.9	2 22 5.5	7 56 2.1	9 19 0.2				
5.....	4 34 3.8	3 05 5.4	8 52 2.7	10 12 0.2				
6.....	5 39 3.7	4 05 5.2	9 55 3.1	11 12 0.2				
7.....	6 47 3.8	5 10 5.1	11 02 3.3					
8.....	7 51 3.9	6 16 5.0	0 13 0.2	0 09 3.3				
9.....	8 48 4.1	7 20 4.9	1 10 0.2	1 15 2.9				
10.....	9 39 4.3	8 20 4.8	2 07 0.2	2 20 2.5				
11.....	10 20 4.6	9 14 4.7	2 58 0.2	3 17 2.0				
12.....	10 50 4.8	10 07 4.6	3 38 0.1	4 09 1.5				
13.....	11 14 5.1	11 00 4.6	4 10 0.1	4 54 1.0				
14.....	11 42 5.3	11 54 4.5	4 41 0.1	5 56 0.6				
15.....		0 09 5.5	5 13 0.4	6 15 0.1				
16.....	0 53 4.3	0 41 5.7	5 48 0.9	7 02 0.2				
17.....	1 54 4.2	1 17 5.7	6 30 1.5	7 53 0.4				
18.....	3 01 4.0	2 00 5.6	7 24 2.0	8 52 0.4				
19.....	4 15 3.9	2 48 5.4	8 27 2.5	9 57 0.4				
20.....	5 32 3.8	3 58 5.2	9 44 3.0	11 07 0.3				
21.....	6 46 3.8	5 16 4.9	11 04 3.2					
22.....	7 52 3.9	6 30 4.8	0 16 0.2	0 20 3.2				
23.....	8 55 4.1	7 38 4.6	1 23 0.1	1 34 2.8				
24.....	9 43 4.4	8 43 4.5	2 20 0.1	2 37 2.2				
25.....	10 16 4.6	9 38 4.5	3 04 0.1	3 29 1.7				
26.....	10 41 4.9	10 29 4.5	3 38 0.2	4 13 1.1				
27.....	1 01 5.2	11 16 4.5	4 04 0.3	4 50 0.6				
28.....	11 22 5.5	A. 4 31 0.5	5 00 0.7	5 27 0.2				
29.....	10 01 4.3	11 46 5.7	5 00 0.7	6 03 0.2				
30.....	0 47 4.2	0 07 5.8	5 31 1.1	6 37 0.5				
31.....	1 35 4.1	0 37 5.9	6 05 1.4	7 18 0.7				

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

SAN FRANCISCO TIDE TABLE.

For 1875.

From the Tide Table published by the U. S. Coast Survey.

NOVEMBER.

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A.M.		P.M.		A.M.		P.M.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
1	2 23	4.0	1 09	5.8	6 47	1.9	8 03	0.7
2	3 18	4.0	1 50	5.6	7 35	2.3	8 50	0.6
3	4 15	4.0	2 36	5.4	8 28	2.8	9 41	0.5
4	5 11	4.0	3 33	5.1	9 31	3.2	10 32	0.4
5	6 05	4.0	4 34	4.9	10 34	3.3	11 28	0.2
6	6 59	4.1	5 39	4.7	11 41	3.1		
7	7 50	4.2	6 43	4.5	0 23	0.1	0 44	2.6
8	8 39	4.4	7 46	4.4	1 14	0.1	1 48	2.1
9	9 25	4.7	8 54	4.3	2 02	0.3	2 49	1.6
10	10 08	5.0	9 59	4.3	2 48	0.5	3 41	1.1
11	10 23	5.3	11 04	4.3	3 29	0.6	4 28	0.6
12	10 52	5.5	A.		4 06	0.8	5 12	0.1
13	0 02	4.3	11 26	5.8	4 44	1.2	5 59	0.4
14	0 59	4.2	0 05	5.8	5 29	1.5	6 48	0.8
15	1 03	4.1	0 50	5.8	6 21	2.0	7 44	0.9
16	2 09	4.1	1 43	5.6	7 21	2.4	8 43	0.8
17	3 15	4.1	2 42	5.3	8 28	2.7	9 42	0.6
18	4 17	4.1	3 47	5.0	9 41	2.9	10 44	0.3
19	5 15	4.2	4 59	4.8	10 54	2.8	11 45	0.1
20	6 07	4.3	6 07	4.5			0 02	2.6
21	7 04	4.4	7 14	4.3	0 38	0.2	1 03	2.2
22	8 38	4.7	8 17	4.1	1 27	0.5	2 04	1.8
23	9 16	4.9	9 19	4.1	2 11	0.8	2 57	1.3
24	9 45	5.2	10 18	4.1	2 48	1.0	3 44	0.7
25	10 12	5.4	11 18	4.1	3 23	1.1	4 29	0.2
26	10 30	5.7	A.		3 56	1.3	5 10	0.2
27	0 09	4.1	11 02	5.8	4 30	1.5	5 49	0.6
28	0 55	4.2	11 31	5.9	5 07	1.8	6 25	0.9
			P.					
29	1 38	4.2	0 03	5.9	5 46	2.1	7 03	1.1
30	2 23	4.3	0 42	5.7	6 29	2.3	7 42	1.1

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water, to which the soundings are given on the Coast Survey Charts. When the time in the A.M. column is preceded by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P.M. column by A, it is forenoon.

May,

Saturday 1.

1875.

115
 expectation. Sometimes
 the sled would upset and
 slide to the very edge
 before it could be
 stopped making the passage
 of about five miles one
 of continual exertion
 and anxiety.
 At last the road became
 too bad and so we turned
 and ascended the brook
 a small creek at
 an angle of about
 45° until we reached
 the summit of the
 mountain which here
 was only about 600
 ft high. As we got
 upon the ridge the
 wind increased to
 a gale and the
 snow stung like needles
 over it about the
 skin and in less than
 five minutes the end
 of my nose was frozen
 and I was rubbing
 it with my hand. I
 was almost
 frozen and became
 very weak.

May,

Sunday 2.

1875.

116
almost instantly frozen about the border but the course was now down hill and the difficulty was to keep the sled from running over the dogs - my dogs became badly tangled when half way down and upsetting the sled I spent about fifteen minutes in straightening them and the other sleds disappeared just as I was about to follow on their track one of my dogs got loose and leaving the track ran down the hill the others following in spite of all my efforts - At last they were stopped and the runaway captured but the road was lost and the wind increased in fury until if the sled was left a moment it was blown over and the flying snow made

May.

Monday 3.

1875.

117
it impossible to see over a few yards with the wind and it was impossible to face it - Fortunately my course was with the wind and although I had but the most vague idea where the village was I kept on and in the course of an hour came to a small river along the base of the mountain and clearing my eyelashes from ice to my face saw only a few yards away a black mass which I recognized as a cache and where I was seated by a stove in the house of a Russian fur trader, congratulating myself on my good fortune - For the snow filled my eyes and froze my eyelashes into a mass so that they had to be repeatedly cleared in order to see

May,

Tuesday 4.

1875.

the dogs and the lower part of my face was covered with a mass of ice and it would be extremely dangerous to remain out over night in such weather. I learned that two Indians had been sent out to look for me and they returned about two hours later having found my track and seeing I was on the right direction.

— DRC. N. H. —

This place where we arrived yesterday is called Ulu-nu-nik and is a small village where in summer some of the Kialigumuk live and where a Russian fur trader of the A.C.C.O. is stationed. The gale continues and the air is filled with flying snow so that not a thing can be seen. In the afternoon I did some trading for

May,

Wednesday 5.

1875.

ethnological specimens with the four or five natives who remain here and in the evening secured a small vocabulary ~~of words~~ from a Harlak native who is here. The language is almost identical with that talked here and the two people have no trouble in communicating with each other. In the barrabara, where the only family remaining here live the same filthy floor was present although the old man and his son are by far the best hunters anywhere along the coast and often sell several hundred dollars worth of furs at a time. Occupying one side of the room was a pile of undressed seal and back of them a number of seal skins were soaking in urine to remove

May.

Thursday 6.

1875.

The hair, thus adding to the strength of the doors. The ice flap for window ~~which~~ over the hole in roof, which has been seen in all the barabaras from the Askeenie mts was present here - And the water from this and other sources was constantly dripping upon the floor making it a mass of mud -

DEC 23

Remained at Inumuk all day the storm continuing until about the middle of the afternoon when it became so warm that the snow stopped flying but the wind continued high - As soon as the wind and snow ceased flying I examined some curious figures on posts placed in a row across the (and about 20 yds

May.

Friday 7.

1875.

in front of the entrance to the Oashime - There were 3 posts upon the top of which were carved human heads - I will describe them in detail from left to right - The first ~~was~~ the head of a woman on which the remnants of a skull cap still cling - the mouth & eyes are made of ivory set into the wood - Curving upward from the shoulders are a pair of walrus tusks the right side having an ivory handled fish knife (iron) stuck on the tip and several iron bracelets on the arm near shoulder - There are bracelets on the left arm also & a small knife is hung on the tip - From about the hips project a second pair of tusks representing the legs - The post is painted in bands of alternating (commencing with the head) red, white, black white, red, bands - to the left is a post supporting

May,

Saturday 8.

1875.

an iron bucket & back
 of the post is a box in
 which are deposited the
 clothes of the deceased -
 The next is the figure of
 a man's head ivory eyes
 & mouth and two large
 broad labrets. 4 walrus
 tusks represent arms
 & legs as before but support
 nothing. Behind the post
 is a box for the clothing
 and beside this fastened to
 a post is the bow and arrows.
 On posts to right & left are
 on one a bidarra (of wood)
 on another five wooden bidarkie
 models and on another 9 Makluk
 and a sea gull are shown.
 The two former showing
 what he had made, the latter
 showing the results of a
 days hunt of the deceased.
 A fourth post bears a
 bidarkie model containing
 a man with spear poised
 showing that the man was a

May,

Sunday 9.

1875.

good hunter in bidarkie -
 The third man is rather
 dilapidated and has but
 two tusks (to represent the
 arms) on one side is a
 mukluk and on the other
 a deer model showing
 the results of a days hunt
 beyond the deer is a bidarkie
 and man as before -
 These figures represent
 1st a woman who died
 by an avalanche and was
 not found the others
 were drowned and not
 recovered, it being the
 usage here when a
 person from the village
 dies by some accident
 and the body is not
 found to consider him
 as still living and
 to represent him by
 one of these statues.
 near which are objects
 showing at what he
 excelled and his clothes
 are placed in a box behind
 his image - Each year

May.

Monday 10.

1875.

for five years a new shirt is placed upon the images after which the practice is discontinued. This usage has been observed only in this place (Tumunuk) and the village which is in sight across the bay to the SW, and in a village on the Big Lake.)

Kushumuk is situated in a small bay bounded on the south by the sharp rocky point of Cape Ronianoff the extreme point of which is about a mile and one half from the village on the inner side of the bay. The point bears SW by compass.



125

May.

Tuesday 11.

1875.

From Ukogumuk we kept a SSW to S course to this place for about 25 miles —

TO ELA 24th
The weather continued warm and clear with a high wind and we started from Tumunuk about 5 a.m. and travelled across the neck of the Cape and about 9 a.m. reached Kalenukling a nut- a small village of 25 to 30 people but in which were many more at present as they have just finished a large Igrooska there to which were invited people from all the neighboring villages. From Tumunuk to this place we travelled in a N by E direction. The Cape is separated from the main part of the island by a kind of neck of low land about half the elevation of the elevation of the

May,

Wednesday 12.

1875.

126
 the mts on each side
 The mts on the Cape
 itself forming a kind of
 head - Instead of the first
 point beyond (S. of the mts)
 being the Cape it is there
 are two other points to
 the south of it and
 extending out about the
 same distance. All
 of the same bold rocky head
 land form - From the
 southern of these points
 to the farthest point of the
 mts which is visible it
 is nearly a direct east
 and west line -
 After crossing a short
 strip of flat tundra separating
 the village from the sea
 across which we stopped and
 saw the usual agglomeration
 of mound-like mts which
 were smaller here than
 usual in villages of this
 size we have seen
 owing to the lack

May,

Thursday 13.

1875.

127
 of wood - Back of the
 village were 15 or
 20 small huts built
 of small slabs of frozen
 peat with a large
 slab $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 or 4 ft
 for a door - These were
 the caches for fish &
 other articles not kept
 in the houses - This
 is the first village in
 which all the caches
 are of this kind -
 Entering the cache we
 found about 20 men
 seated naked about
 the sides as they had just
 finished a bath - Each
 man had his penis
 wrapped in a small
 wisp of straw the object
 of which the natives
 would not tell -
 After having tea I obtained
 some fine ethnological
 including two frames
 for large drums and
 a fine lot of ivory
 snow knives and other

May.

Friday 14.

1875.

ivory work -
Upon the top of the bluff
at the base of which
is the village are the graves.
I did not visit them but
from the bulow I saw
attached to a post an ax
and a rifle over one of
the graves.

Leaving the town we went
a trifle S. & E. - for about
18 to 20 m. - when we reached
the last bluff on the S.
S. - face of the mts we then
went a little more to
the S. - and soon reached
a small village (Kash-ig-
ling-umut -) which is consist-
of four or five small
turf houses and a few
turf caches - the roofs of
the houses being
supported by small pieces
of wood for framework
upon which are laid
brushes and then sod -
the usual piece of
ice serves for window -
the people here are
poor and squalid living

May.

Saturday 15.

1875.

Mainly on upon stickle backs
a large species of ring-billed
gull which is about two
inches long. And Tom Cods
Loch and such other game
as can be secured here
and on the coast -
Several snowy owls
were seen during
the day and as we drew
near the village one
came sailing and flapping
along and settled about
60 yards away. I got
out my rifle and
brought him down nicely
and as he was ~~secured~~
brought to the sled we
all remarked his
brandy a delicate yellow
tint on the large quills
and about the head
of almost exactly the
shade seen in the
plumage of some
parrots. The black spots
on wing and distributed
in bands along the tips
of primaries, secondaries
& tertials, along

May,

Sunday 16.

1875.

130
 tip of tail and in going
 a round back. ~~to the~~
 beach.
 Early in the morning about
 two hours before daylight
 I caught a glimpse of a
 Hawk Owl as it glided
 by within a few yards
 as we were crossing the
 divide between Unumuk
 and the first village -
 The Mountains from the
 Cape take a bend to the
 Northward, again projecting
 toward the south near the
 village where we stopped
 for the night the shore
 line however takes a new
 SW-direction from the first
 village - the land lying
 between the mts. and
 shore, is scarcely above
 high tides although several
 miles across and from
 the point of the mts near
 the second village to the
 sea it is about 20 miles
 The entire face of the mts
 in this bend is worn
 by the sea into exactly

May,

Monday 17.

1875.

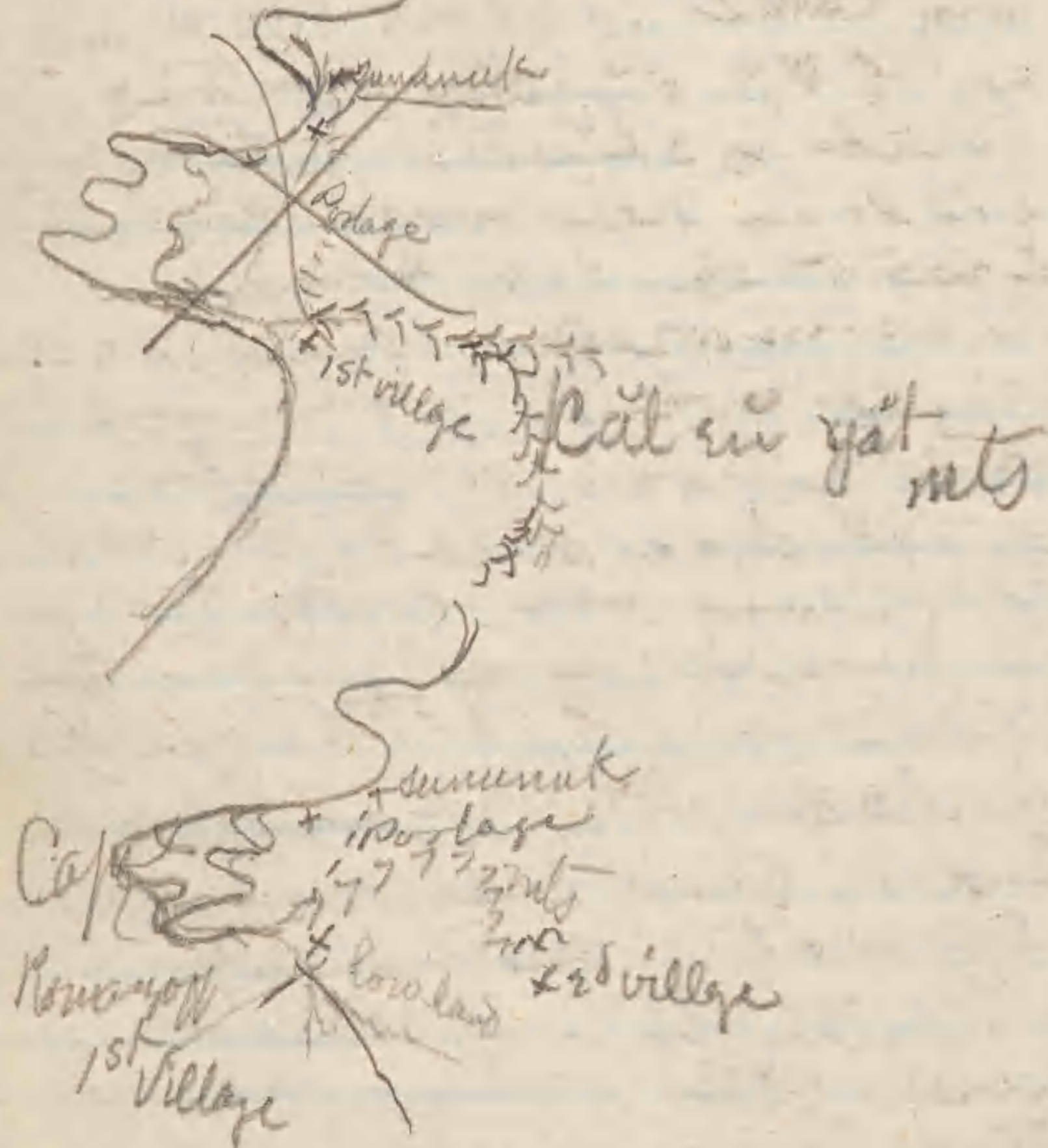
131
 the same abrupt cliffs
 as is seen along the
 shore at present on the
~~the~~ Northern side of the Cape.
 The appearance is so
 precisely the same and the
 land at the base so low
 that before we approached
 the low land from the sea
 I thought the sea
 occupied all the land -
 The mountains in the
 bend rise from ~~50 to 200~~
 to about 1000 ft -
 The sides of the mts is
 worn into low cliffs -
 Near the summits of the
 highest point - about
 700 to 1000 ft above the
 sea at present and
 the mountain, which
 forms the point near
 the second village
 shows fine irregular
 but distinct though
 narrow terraces
 showing the same
 cliff formation between
 each as is seen
 along the base or on
 the sea coast to the N.

May,

Tuesday 18.

1875.

The following sketch map
will show the relative
position of the points
named



In the evening a few
specimens were brought
and notes written up.
The weather became
warm with a high southerly
wind with misty rain
in the evening.

May,

Wednesday 19.

1875.

Dec 25th
Christmas
From the place we stopped last
night the nearest point of the
big lake is about 100 m. in
an ENE direction. At this
point is situated the large
village Niu-vog-i-nukh-
i-mut (Big lake village).
The warm weather continued all
night with rain and
wet snows. We waited
until day break before
starting in order not
to lose our way on the
tundra. At the first
village we reached yes-
terday they fish only with
dip nets catching great
quantities of wankhine
and sticklebacks.
They take herrings however
with both gill & dip nets.
When we stopped last
night they fish in the
same manner.
The only thing they ate in
our presence was
frozen loch and wankhine.

May,

Thursday 20.

1875.

134
 We left at daylight
 keeping a S by S direction
 for the next village.
 The warm weather has
 covered the ice on the lakes
 with water and the tundra
 is bare in places.
 The wind was high when
 we left but increased
 to a gale from the SE.
 Soon after and flew
 with such force that
 when crossing the small
 lakes where the ice was
 smooth and covered
 with about half an inch
 of water the wind often
 took sleds and dogs
 back in spite of every
 exertion and the man
 going ahead was blown
 down several times
 and often was carried
 a number of rods before
 he could stop.
 This coupled with the
 softness of the soft

May,

Friday 21.

1875.

135
 drifted snow alternating
 with bare ground made
 our progress extremely
 slow and at eleven
 o'clock we only reached
 the first village about
 16 to 18 miles from our
 starting point. The wind
 still holding the same
 we concluded to wait
 for it to cease at
 this village called
~~Naw~~ ^{Naw} ~~lutch~~ ^{lutch} ~~tu~~ ^{tu} ~~big~~ ^{big} ~~mount~~ ^{mount}
 but the village contains
 only three igloos
 and a small Cacheimne
 but contains about 25
 people who appear more
 well-to-do than where
 we stopped last night
 but in neither place could
 we obtain any fresh
 meat or fish and would
 be on short commons
 if it had not been for
 one of Charles's natives
 traders who left two
 Caribon hares at last
 night's stopping place.

May,

Saturday 22.

1875.

The dogs were wrated to sticklebacks which are exceedingly abundant all along the coast from Asperuk to the Kuskokwim and often back into the country as the Big Lake nearly 100 miles from the sea and in fresh water. Charlie says that the latter part of Oct - he was on a stream which connects the big lake with the Kuskokwim that on both sides of the river close to the edge was a line of sticklebacks about 5 inches wide forming a continual procession up the river to the big lake - In the evening I obtained a few specimens among others some well finished Kaulags with pictures well drawn with black paint in the

May,

Sunday 23.

1875.

bottoms. Most of the pictures were of animals often of queer imaginary bristles half seal and half reindeer - others had stars and squares or other central figures - and one had a woman's face outlined in the bottom. This place is nearly 20 miles in an S E by S direction from the last - from the last night place the mts - strike to the N E - N E -

Place 216th

Started about 5 a.m. - in an east by south direction against a strong wind accompanied by a driving rain which beat fiercely on our faces and wet over the contents of our sleds through and through and even penetrated our gut - Kaulags with pictures - the sleds on the tundra were covered with

May,

Monday 24.

1875.

138
from two to six inches of water while the knolls are almost bare. The moss on the tundra here is much shorter and less abundant than in the vicinity of St. Michael, and in crossing the recently elevated land at the base of the Roncayy into the almost entire absence of moss was very noticeable but it was replaced by a sparing growth of grass, in places banded by large patches of rank weed three to four ft. high.

On the moss covered tundra now and then a coarse Robin weed raises its spreading umbels two or three feet from the ground and is the only plant that forms a striking part of the dreary landscape except the mosses

May,

Tuesday 25.

1875.

139
and rarely on some hillside a few stunted willows or alders show a black patch on the snowy bare ground. But to return to our route; after about five miles we reached the bank of the Kal i win yuk River which is a stream about 2 1/2 M. wide where we crossed. Before we crossed we descended the river in a S. by E. course about 3 M. to get around a long island which occupies the centre of the river here for about five miles. We again faced the wind and after an hour or so reached Ag i yuk chig i mit a village of four or five barabaras and a Chashme and containing about 35 people. Before tea was ready I did some trading for specimens and obtained quite a lot of fine pieces of carved

May,

Wednesday 26.

1875.

140
 ivory and some well
 made seal spears -
 They also brought out
 some Kautags similar
 in make & ornamentation
 to those I saw last evening.
 Leaving this village
 we continued in the
 same course, an E by S
 direction about the same
 distance that intervened
 between the two last
 villages making about
 35 miles during the day.
 In the afternoon the
 storm became worse
 and when we arrived at
 our stopping place our
 clothing was so full of
 water that it could
 be wrung out and
 a pair of deer skin mittens
 I wore took formidable
 dimensions -
 The tundra over which we
 passed was all of the same
 description but to the
 left arose a cluster of
 low hills another group

May,

Thursday 27,

1875.

144
 far to the front and a
 little to the
 right and rising to a
 greater height -
 The village in which
 we stopped for the night
 consists of four barabaras
 and a small cashim
 and contains a number
 of people which fill the
 limited accommodations
 to the utmost and some
 are living in tents.
 The cashim was so
 packed with men when
 we arrived that it was
 almost impossible to
 turn around. Several
 of the men were at
 work dressing deer
 skins, with 2 crapes
 for this work is done by
 the men only, all along
 the lower Yukon and
 to the southward as far as
 the Kuckogum - To the
 north of the Yukon on
 the coast the work is
 done only by women

May,

Friday 28.

1875.

We made a vain effort to find a place in which we could make a fire and at last were forced to go to bed in our wet clothes and try to dry them upon us -

Dr C. - 2 yth.

Another miserable rainy day - The entrance to the Cache was flooded repeatedly and had to be bailed out and the floor of the room became covered in mud making our discomfort greater and last evening to increase our misery one of the dogs tried to burrow through the roof about bed time last night and sent down a deluge of mud and dirt upon us.

The natives are busy at work upon large wooden masks which they are preparing for the mask dances which come off in about a month.

May,

Saturday 29.

1875.

During the day I obtained quite a number of ethnological specimens, the carving upon the ivory rapidly increases in variety and finish as one gets toward the south where the walrus are still numerous so to afford material in abundance - Upon several of the graves in this village have guns placed upon them besides numerous paddles, Kettles and spears and a bow on nearly every man's grave. A large number of the men at this village wear Bird skin parkies and it was amusing to watch them early in the morning when it became chilly, when they got up and drawing their arms inside the body and squatting around the room with the hood drawn over their heads they appeared a shapeless mass of feathers without

May,

Sunday 30.

1875.

144
motion and with a
ludicrous resemblance
to a sleeping ~~to do~~ -
Presently the women
began to bring in Kantags
of food (mostly raw smelt)
and ~~was~~ Tomcods of both
of which large quantities
are caught in the tide
cracks here in the fall
and first part of winter)
Then first one then another
would assume a mass
of feathers would develop a
head, then tentacles would
be thrown out the pory
sized and carried to
the mouth - After this
a second pair of limbs
would appear and
man appeared - An
example of sudden evolution.
While in the Cache
nearly all the men
wear only a parkie in
which they double themselves
up, and they were continually
running out and in in
this light dress - The
masks upon which they

June,

Wednesday 2.

1875.

147
close to the ground to keep
from being blown back.
After going a few miles
with Charlie our courses
diverged, he going to the
Big Lake and I taking a
South easterly course
to strike the coast to
the Northward of the Muskogean.
On every lake and in every
small depression there ^{was}
was from six inches to
between one and two feet
of water while the tundra
was absolutely bare
of snow so that our progress
was at best but a slow
walk - As Charlie and
I parted company
the Com of Charlie's Native
traders accompanying
me with a second
sled) my Indian tried
to cross a lake in a
different course from
Charlie's and when about
halfway across the wind
suddenly seized him and
sent him sliding and

June,

Thursday 3.

1875.

148
In the afternoon it
cleared for a short time
and directly to the north
about 10 to 15 miles could
be seen the first cluster
of low hills 300 to 400 ft
high.

running across to where
he started from -
I then ran out to one
side of the dogs to
turn them from
following Charlie and
the wind carried me in
spite of every effort
back to the end of the
lake while my sled
went on to the other
side where the bare
tundra stopped the dogs
and after a run of
nearly half a mile
I regained my sled -
We continued on our
course until after noon
when on a small
rise between the two

June,

Friday 4.

1875.

149
southerly of the small groups
of hills I could be seen
a small village
(Chi ching i g h mut)
for which we turned our
course and reached soon
after ^{the} sunset in a mass
of fiery clouds. We were
dirt to the waist and
my feet had no sensation
when we arrived and
miserable and muddy as
the small cashim
proved to be yet it was
thoroughly appreciated.
A change of ~~and~~ clothing
and an abundance of
hot tea soon made a
great change in our
feelings - And a pipe
smoked under a deer skin
blanket and soon
I was in the land of nod
- 10°C, 29th -

During the night the
wind fell almost a calm
and although the rain
continued yet I had
hoped that this

June,

Saturday 5.

1875.

150
 informal storm was
 over, vain hope, for in
 the morning the wind
 again resumed its
 course in all its power
 and the rain beat against
 the gut skin windows like
 the roof like pellets of
 shot.

I have firmly made
 up my mind to remain
 here until navigation
 opens, which will not be long,
 if this weather continues.

The wind increased in
 violence during the
 afternoon and at
 night fell a fearful
 gale accompanied by
 rain was sweeping
 over the tundra.

In spite of a fire in
 the cashim in the
 morning our clothes
 are not yet dry.

In the evening the
 Shaman proposed to
 fix the weather if

June,

Sunday 6.

1875.

151
 I would give him a clay
 pipe, to which I agreed
 so soon after dark he
 knelt on a mat in the
 middle of the cashim
 and enveloped himself all
 but his face in a large
 gut skin parkie (Kamlayka)
 and went resting on
 knees and elbows went
 through a long speech
 at the top of his voice
 then concealing his face
 in the parkie he made all
 manner of grunts,
 groans and cries
 while two men with
 a double cord through
 each end of which was
 passed a stick which
 the men held close to
 the floor the cord passing
 lengthwise along the shank
 back. After he had made
 sufficient noises a
 third man went close
 to him and he appeared
 to lift something toward
 the roof making signs

June.

Monday 7.

1875.

such passes empty handed
 then after this the two
 men with the cord
 passed several times
 around him all the time
 turning the two sticks
 end over end and took
 their former positions.
 After a short exhibition
 of his ventriloquist power
 in making a voice
 appear to gradually
 disappear in the distance
 very well. He arose and
 said the weather would
 change too in two days.
 In the last village
 a Jaganmunt
 the Shaman tried to
 fix the weather for
 us the evening before
 we left but he put on
 a Kamlayka and then
 was wrapped in a straw
 mat while squatting on
 the floor and when
 he was done up made
 a very respectable and
 fresh looking mummy.

June,

Tuesday 8.

1875.

He had four men stand
 about him and after
 a lot of mumbling and
 Cat calls the men went
 through the lifting
 performance after
 which he gave us
 an exhibition of his
 ventriloquist powers
 and was then unwrapped
 and promised us good
 weather in two days.
 At the small village
 just before Lumsden
 another Shaman
 made weather for us
 but he simply knelt
 before the entrance
 of the house in which
 we were with his
 hands inside the Kam-
 layka which he kept
 rattling at the same
 time making about
 the same medley of
 cries as those described
 and ended by making
 a voice appear to
 speak to him in the
 entrance passage.

June.

Wednesday 9.

1875.

154
In all the cases I have observed the natives who are about do not appear in the least affected by the performance but talk, work or sleep on as though nothing was going on yet they all behave more or less implicitly in the power of the Shaman and no matter how ludicrous the performance may seem to an outsider they all keep solemn countenance in reference to it.

A few ethnological specimens were bought during the day.

The low hills before mentioned lie from this place (Chaching Mut) NE on one side and SW on the other (the latter showing two low truncated volcanic peaks and is called Ing iruk

June.

Thursday 10.

1875.

155
by the natives, The former is about 10 and the latter about 6 miles distant and about 25 mi. to the NE - The distance between this & the latter place being about 15 mi. in the same direction. There are 13 persons in this village and two banaboros and a Cashim and plenty of mud -

—, DEC - 30th —

Still in Chaching mut trying to get dry but it seems a useless battle. The tundra looks as though preparing for summer and every depression is a lake. Yesterday in order to make a fire in the Cashim it was necessary to bail out 10 or 12 barrels of water that was under the floor and this morning

June,

Friday 11.

1875.

156
 it is necessary, to do the same thing - even in the entry way was over a foot of water which would have remained, the natives wading through it in preference to taking it out, had I not told them to remove it.

The sky was clear in the morning but a brisk wind still continued from the S.E. - About sunrise to my joy it began to freeze and I trust we have seen our last of warm weather until spring.

In the cashim at this place for the first time have I seen the supports for the lamps carved - Here they are short wooden posts carved into a rude image of a man's head - of which the following is a sketch

June,

Monday 14.

1875.

157
 passed the men said they did this because they always had done it - certainly a definite reason.

DEC - 31st
 Drums left at day break and I started in the opposite direction upon a small stream which to have the natives run in and tell me some sleds had arrived. I hurried out and found Drums, a half-breed Russian in the A.C. Co's employ, stationed at the Big Lake, with two sleds and a third sled in charge of a native trader of Alton Charles - who came from Chahit' m' today. They were very wet and were not very complimentary to the weather. A fog obscured the

June,

Friday 11.

1875.

156
it is necessary, to do the same thing - even in the entry way was over a foot of water which would have remained, the natives wading through it in preference to taking it out, had I not told them to

after about 15 minutes one of the men came out with a kang looking more like a boiled lobster than anything else and going to a pool of water made a hole in the ice and sat on the snow pouring the ice cold water over himself with great apparent pleasure. They have the penis wrapped in a wisp of straw here also when in the bath. In one of the villages we

June,

Monday 14.

1875.

157
passed the men said they did this because they always had done it certainly a definite reason

DEC - 31st
Drumis left at day break and I started in the opposite direction upon a small stream which I followed to the sea then along the coast south about to the mouth of the Kenuk and Ku gublik which have a common mouth. After a few miles we left the river and about six miles up a small branch we reached Chal it mut. A village on the tundra and after the usual plan except that it is below high tide. As all the houses were in about three feet of sea water two nights since and when

June,

Tuesday 15.

1875.

I arrived at Bidarra
was lying beside the
door of the cashim
in case of need.
In the cashim there
~~was~~ ~~is~~ nothing but
mud mixed with
all manner of
filth and making a
habitation as filthy
as the meanest
pig sty - There are
about 100 people in
the village at present
and from them some
fine ivory work was
obtained - In the
morning the weather
was colder and a
few snow squalls
gave hope of cold
weather but in the
afternoon it began
thawing again and
in the evening a heavy
wet snow fell only to
be taken off again by
the heavy rain that
continued all night.

June,

Wednesday 16.

1875.

- Jan 1st 1879 -

Passed a miserable
night trying to escape from
the rain which ran
through the roof in
streams. I had some
amusement however
in watching the natives
who were continually
moving from place to
place to escape from
the water and seemed
to find each place worse
than the last. ^{In the morning}
The place was soiled out
to keep it as hot but
the mud on the floor is
several inches deep
and it is by no means
a pleasant habitation.
When we arrived yesterday
I found a mat over
the outer entrance to
the cashim and on
entering found two
Shumans, dressed only
in a gut skin parkie,
were at work trying
to do a withered

June,

Thursday 17,

1875.

old man too old and weak to scarcely stir. The patient lay with closed eyes on a deer skin in the middle of the floor while on two sides of the room drums were being slowly beaten and the shamans were strutting about the patient one hand rattling the parkie behind and the other before giving them a ridiculous likeness to a pair of game cocks preparing for battle. While their shrill calls which were almost exactly the same as those heard in shamanning for weather and in the bladder festival - suddenly one shaman dropped on hands and knees with head close to the floor behind and one in front of the patient and made a lot of cries and noises then heaped up and after

June,

Friday 18,

1875.

more cries an assistant came up and placing the palms of his hands vertically in front of him and touching each other he suddenly drew them apart by a sliding back and forth movement. ~~He~~ Just before this however two men went through the lifting movement over the patient just as was done in making good weather. The performance was then brought to a close. Chingigmut is about 20 miles in a N.W. direction. Leaving our moist lodgings at daybreak we started in a S.W. direction against a high wind which has continued over a week a perfect gale from this direction. The temperature was slightly below 32° and the water on

June.

Saturday 19.

1875.

164
The lakes has nearly all frozen so were it not for the wind which made our progress very slow we would have done a good days work, as we scarcely left the chain of lakes, all of small size, during the day. On many of the lakes were great numbers of a small black thread-like nematode worm which were wriggling about on the ice or had already died. On some of the lakes were quite a number of Black fish which by wriggling about had managed to keep a minute quantity of water from freezing. The natives running ahead of the dogs would

June.

Sunday 20.

1875.

165
Now and then as one of the fish lay in his road pick it up and eat it as he ran and once I was amused to see him trying to untangle the dogs and eat one of the fish at once. The head of the fish was being masticated while the tail was waving despairingly about his nose and chin. The small fish were very large with spaw. The tundra over which we passed is of the same low flat character as in so many other places described and the only elevations to be seen were small mossy knolls five to 10 ft high. Encircling many of the small lakes could be seen a flat level belt of grass covered

June,

Monday 21.

1875.

land so covered by the
slightly more elevated
moss covered tundra
showing that the land
has been recently
elevated draining a
portion of the lake.
In some places on
more elevated
parts of the tundra
I have seen on the
top of a rise the
old dog lakes something
a mile or more across
they can be easily
distinguished by the
grass growing in them
while the surrounding
land is mossy or bushy
as the locality may
indicate.

A short time after
midday we reached
a small summer
village in which we
found a dry barrabara
and a supply of dog food
so I concluded to remain
in hopes the wind

June,

Tuesday 22.

1875.

would cease before tomorrow
for in making about
25 m. which was our
days work the dogs were
nearly exhausted.

In the barrabara we
found quite a lot of
native valuables in
the way of remains, drilling
a fine water parkie
and articles of the Cuzins
showing that the natives
trust in one another
for the owner is living
at Chal it must during
the winter and his house
here is common property
to all who pass.
According to the usage
we put some tobacco
in the barrabara in
payment for the dog
food to which we helped
ourselves. In the
evening a wet snow
began falling but
I hope with more purpose
than last night.

168

June,

Wednesday 23.

1875.

Jan - 2d

Started at daybreak but not until I had an exciting vermin hunt on my underclothes for it is impossible to travel among the natives here without obtaining a goodly supply of their parasites which are of mammoth size and corresponding activity.

We took a S.E. by S course for about five miles when we reached the coast and then taking a S.E. by E and gradually changing to a nearly E by S course we travelled all day and along the unbroken coast which here does not show a single bay nor an elevation of the land above a very few feet above high tide and in places rising below high tide and covered with

169

June,

Thursday 24.

1875.

sea ice in consequence two summer villages were passed one belonging to Chalik but the other to the place we arrived at soon after sunset. An Ogoomut -

This is a village of about 75 people with a single Cushman and about ten barabaras - and is situated on a small knoll about $3\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the coast. During the day quite a number of the common Lemmings were seen as we passed over the mossy tundra in the morning and evening and a small flock of *Plectrophenax nivalis* were seen in the morning. The only stream seen during the day was the creek leading up to the village where we slept last night.

June.

Friday 25.

1875

In the evening I
as usual brought
ethnological specimens
but was much
disappointed at the
meagre results as
scarcely anything of
interest was obtained
this being the poorest
place I have seen
on the coast.
I am suspicious that
they did not produce
all they had because
for there is a trade
from the A.C. Co.
agent on the Kuskokwim
river and in consequence
the natives have great
ideas of what they should
receive.

Jan 3d

Left some time after
day light owing to
having to repair the
sleds. Continued in a
N.E. by E. direction about
15 miles then took a

June.

Saturday 26.

1875.

Nearly N.E. direction
about 10 miles farther
when Kongig was seen
was seen on a slight
rise about a mile
back from the coast
and like Anaggunat
is on a small tide
creek. The coast
was the same
character today as
yesterday except that
as we approached
the Kuskokwim the
drift wood became
more common and
the effect of the ocean
southerly gales and high
tides was seen in
the masses of ice
piled up in great heaps
taking the most
fantastic shapes. Some
times a mass 20 to
30 ft high would
be surrounded by a
huge square or triangular
slab in a vertical
position others
resembled some large

About 175 people in
June, Sunday 27 1875.

obelisks and other
odd resemblances
are seen - All this
ice was piled upon
the tundra in many
cases a mile from
shore but the ground
was covered with a
layer of ice which had
formed at high tides
in the fall -

(N.B. - The distance we
travelled after reaching
the coast yesterday
to Anogognut was
at least 40 miles -)
from the latter
place to this about
25 m - In the
evening after
repairing the runners
of my sled which
are becoming very
bad - I purchased
specimens not however
getting as much

June,

Monday 28.

1875.

173
as I expected -
There is a great difference
to be observed in the
villages, some selling
freely and others holding
back out of mere
obstinacy and apathy.
At this and the
last village a
greater portion of
the men wear
parkies with out a
hood and wear a cap
ornamented with
fringe, similar as
are their parkies
and pants, the latter
having a line of fringe
down the center
of each leg band -

I am 4th
About two inches of
snow fell during
the night and the
morning opened clear
and fine - We started
at day break but
not without trouble

June.

Tuesday 29.

1875

174
 as our destination
 (Kenuquumut) is
 two long days travel
 and the natives do not
 fancy too much work
 in a mass so refused
 to go though there are
 about 60 men in
 doing nothing in the
 village. My native
 companion on the
 second sled then went
 confidentially to some
 of the natives and told
 them that I was a
 bad man when I could
 not get a man and
 that I had already
 killed one man on
 this trip. Upon hearing
 this two men at once
 volunteered to go and
 took a sled and dogs
 with them to carry
 their baggage and
 provisions. So we
 started off in good
 style with these two
 other sleds following
 to a summer village

June.

Wednesday 30.

1875.

175
 not far distant.
 About 20 miles in an
 E. by NE then a NE-
 direction brought us to
 the mouth of the
 El Kevik River
 near which are
 quite a number of
 summer houses and
 caches in which we found
 quite an amount of
 Eucalie. This river
 is about half a mile
 wide at its mouth
 and appears to be
 a tide stream for
 some distance.
 Leaving this point after
 chy we kept a course
 which continually
 veered toward the north
 until it was N by NE -
 after about 20 miles
 we were informed
 of the presence of the
 Muskoguin by the
 open water channel
 about half a mile
 from shore and
 several miles wide

July,

Thursday 1.

1875.

176

Flying about over the water, were quite a number of the greenbilled stilts so numerous in August at St. M. During the afternoon numerous ravens were seen and a number of snow buntings - just before sunset a large summer village (Kthugug a mut) which is close to the mouth on the left hand going up - off to the left on a small creek were a couple of small zarabords for which we made our way across the tundra. In crossing a small creek my sled broke through the ice and I got wet feet and sled in consequence.

July,

Friday 2.

1875.

177

and when we ~~reached~~ approached the village we found a deep creek free from ice between us and Kool wog K wig a mut all the inhabitants about a dozen were out watching us and they soon had a bidarra in the water and joined us over. The weather is considerably colder and I trust we are about done with water unfrozen for winter travel. In the evening wooden runners were put on my sled to replace the iron ones which the rough road on the coast has thoroughly used up. I also bought some specimens in the evening. The coast has precisely the same character today as

July,

Saturday 3.

1875.

described yesterday
and the masses
of reaped up ice
continued and at
the mouth of the
Kuskogum huge
blocks ~~were~~ 15 to 30
feet in diameter.

Jan 5th

Left just before day
light but my sled broke
a short distance
from the village and
delayed us until nearly
sunrise about which
time a violent snow
storm enveloped us
for two or three hours and
the native ahead led us
in nearly every direction
finally it cleared up
and we again continued
in our course toward the
N to NW and about
midday reached a small
village on a creek
flowing into the Kuskogum

July,

Sunday 4.

1875.

We found here a native
trader of Johnnies who
kept us the second day
out from the Yukon -
After Chy we soon reached
the Kuskogum along
which we kept a nearly
North course for about
15 miles when we turned
into a small creek
and saw our destination
Kenuquumut before us -
The river on the part where
which we travelled is very
broad and bordered by bushes
like the lower Yukon.
The river was so broad
that the bushes on the
opposite shore were
barely visible as a dark
line about six or eight
miles away -
Several small tributaries
were seen and at the
mouth of the one on
which we came into
the river were quite a
number of summer houses
and caches.

July,

Monday 5.

1875.

182
Keningmunt is a winter village of considerable size from 150 to 200 people usually living there in winter. The main difference observed between these natives and those about the vicinity of Cape Romanoff is that the faces are less angular and the complexion much darker being darker here than I have before noticed. The parkies here are almost all without hoods, a rolling collar of deer skin about the neck and ~~and~~ a hat of peculiar make which is the opposite culmination of the skull cap worn to the northward. The rim is of deer fur while the crown hangs down the back and is generally formed of about a dozen pangs of marmots but I saw a

Thursday 8.

1875.

183
direction along a creek which we soon left for the mydra and then a chain of lakes or a number of miles took us to a small river along which we travelled until about 4 o'clock P.M. when a small village of two barabara and six or eight people was reached here. We stopped and the two natives going ahead and this was as far as we could get today all the other villages being very far off and they had only agreed to come so far. My Indian and an Indian trader of Big Johns who we met at Keningmunt were in favor of taking their word but I determined to go on so told my man we would not stop so we gave the two worthless

180

July.

Monday 5.

1875.

Kennigumut is a winter village of considerable size from 150 to 200 people usually living there in winter. The main difference observed between these natives and those about the vicinity of Cape Romanoff is that the faces are less angular and the complexion much darker being darker here than I have before noticed. The parkies here are almost all without hoods, a rolling collar of deer skin about the neck and ~~and~~ a rap of peculiar make which is the apparent culmination of the skull cap worn to the northward. The rim is of deer fur while the crown hangs down the back and is generally formed of about a dozen pangs marmots but I saw a

183

July.

Thursday 8.

1875.

direction along a creek which we soon left for the mydra and then a chain of lakes for a number of miles took us to a small river along which we travelled until about 1 o'clock P.M. when a small village of two barabara and six or eight people was reached here. We stopped and the two natives going ahead said this was as far as we could get today all the other villages being very far off and they had only agreed to come so far. My Indian and an Indian trader of Big Johns who we met at Kennigumut were in favor of taking their word but I determined to go on so told my man we would not stop so we gave the two worthless

July,

Friday 9.

1875.

fellows we had from
Kernigunt about
1/3 they would have
had they acted fairly and
took another man who
brought us just before
dark to another village
like the first.

In the morning when
a man was asked for
in Kernigunt not
a man offered and when
my native tried to persuade
them they whined about
the great distance it
was to the next village
and finally agreed to go
if we would take two
men so we did as they
said but when we found
how they had deceived
us the two were less
than one would have
done had they been
fair.

Our course all day
averaged N by NW
and we travelled about

Saturday 10.

1875.

40 miles though it is
much less in a
straight line - Bushes
alternating with
open tundra where the
surface was elevated a
few feet made up the
landscape but the
country seems a
paradise for Lapons
for a number of large
glocks were seen and
one must have numbered
from three to four hundred
making a very pretty
picture as they stood
close together on
an open stretch
about 150 yards away -
One was obtained which
made a very acceptable
addition to my supper -
as I have not had a
bite of anything for
in the way of flesh except
eucalie and dried Beluga
skin (which tastes very
well having a gloss like
almonds) since

186

July.

Sunday 11.

1875.

near Cape Romanzoff
and as my supply of
bread has given out my
diet consists of *lap gades*
tea and *meat*.

Jan 7th

Left about 3 a.m.
and continued all
day in a NW. course
across a continual
series of small lakes.
In the afternoon
crossed a lake about
six by eight or 10 m.
from this lake the
tundra was
covered with small
knoclostrides
from 10 to 30 x 40 ft. high.
Reaching the limit
of these after a few
miles we saw
a perfectly level
stretch of land
extending to the horizon
along which a white
line in the NNW

187

July,

Monday 12.

1875.

showed the Big Lake -
in faint relief
against the horizon
could be seen
the domes of half a
dozen villages -
Continuing on our
way we shortly reached
a creek on which
were a number
of fish traps like
those on the Yukon
and soon a barabara
was reached where
we stopped a few
moments then went
on and soon reached
Kwiga thugumite
a village of about 30
people. Here I noticed
a striking difference
between these and the
coast natives, the
people here being taller
and more slender
than those on the
coast and have
more clear cut

188

July,

Tuesday 13.

1875.

187

July,

Wednesday 14.

1875.

July,

Thursday 15.

1875.

features the nose
being generally prominent
instead of flat at
base and the people
have very pleasing
and intelligent appearance
though I found it ^{very} difficult
to buy specimens
of them as they wanted
enormous prices -
they offered some old
masks for sale like
those before mentioned.
After a short stop I
took a native and
went about 12 miles
to the west to Nū nāchok
near where Drums is a
half bred Russian
trader he is of the A.C.C.
is living. Arrived
after dark and pretty
well tired out as were
the dogs -

Soon a bonified
supper of fine whitefish

July,

Friday 16.

1875.

Drum and tea had full
justice gave it and
then to bed -
The distance we
traveled today is
about ~~10~~ 60 miles -
Drums place lies
South half a mile
from the Big Lake
to the NE about 15
to 16 m - (10 yat natsit)
is the nearest point
of the Kuskokwim
Rasbousky lies
SW, and mission
lies almost due north
of Drums place -
Kolmakoffsky lies NE -
Jan 8th

Arose about 4 a.m.
and after breakfast
bought ethnological
specimens of the natives
in the Cashim hunt (Nun-
woy a mut) there are
about 35 to 40 people in
this village which is
near the western shore
of the big lake -

July.

Saturday 17.

1875.

The only peculiarities observed were that the houses had extremely long passage ways for the entrance and I noticed a short distance from the Cashimie quite a number of wooden figures like those described at Inunuk.

In front of many graves were large head boards made by attaching several short boards about four feet long to two uprights as follows. In the middle of the boards were from one to three marks representing eyes. A face they represent mouth of ivory while hung from the ears were boards such as are worn by the people now and fine necklaces of beads were hung below the masks. Some of these strings represent many

July.

Sunday 18.

1875.

mink skins among the natives - I had no time to examine further as it was already about 9 o'clock so loading the sleds I hurried off and about 11 o'clock reached Nunwoqmut where my native companion was waiting me. He having gone a different route yesterday afternoon, this village is similar to Nunwoqmut and contains about 80 to 100 people - It is close to the W. border of the Big Lake -

After delaying about an hour to purchase specimens, we went on in a NW direction and just at sunset reached a miserable little village about 25 miles distant. We then went on and having a fresh road made by two of Drumm's sleds which left Nunwoqmut yesterday -

July,

Monday 19.

1875.

194
 We kept on in a nearly
 North direction over
 a series of lakes many
 of them being from two to
 five miles across.
 After going about 35 M.
 we reached a small
 village where we found
 the sleds of Drumb and
 the men were considerably
 surprised to hear that we had
 come there two days in one.
 Soon had tea and went to
 bed.

The moon was now and
~~then~~ out in
 all her force and
 seemed to endow the
 dogs with double vigor
 for I have never seen
 them work so well as
 this night.

Jan. 9th -
 Started before daylight
 and kept a north by
 course all day across
 the usual style of tundra
 plentifully supplied with
 small lakes.

July,

Tuesday 20.

1875.

195
 But as we approached the
 Yukon bushes became
 more abundant and
 about noon we saw
 off to the northward the
 mountains along the
 Yukon - one small group
 looking black in the
 distance from the pines
 and bushes on its
 sides while the other
 stood out pure white from
 near base to summit
 the two groups are not far
 apart (about 15 miles) and
 the difference is rendered
 more striking.

The middle of the P.M. we
 began ascending the water shed
 between the Kuskoogum and
 Yukon the former side of
 this low range of hills
 is thickly clothed with
 willows and a few pines
 singly and in patches.
 This side bears a striking
 resemblance to a
 scrub oak barren in
 which are scattering
 pines.

July.

Wednesday 21.

1875.

The withered leaves on the willows, of which the thickets were composed, still further increased the resemblance all the summit of the ridge is thickly clothed with pines in which are open grassy glades - from the summit of the water did not over four or five miles from the Yukon, a fine and interesting view lay before me - the ridge on which I stood sloped abruptly down to a level plain which was once the bed of the Yukon but now clothed with a thick forest of slender pines which in the fading light looked ~~somewhat~~ and black except where, in almost startling contrast one of the numerous lakes which sprinkled the plain gleamed out pure and white -

July.

Thursday 22.

1875.

a band of white winding back and forth in its serpentine course - led the way to the Yukon which lay hidden behind the pines and close to the mountains clothed with pines as could be easily told by the precipitous face of the mountains where the river had had play -

We went down the slope with a rush and just at dark reached Sabeto - a village situated on the Yukon at the lower base of the pine clad mts. mentioned and almost under the bluffs which strike back at right angles from the river here -

July.

Friday 23.

1875.

198

Jan. 10th

About four a.m. arose and after tea unloaded my sled and started with a single empty sled up the river. The dogs made very poor time as they had run far too much the night before so I had an opportunity to view the scenery at my leisure as we passed along. To our right the bank of the river showed only an unbroken level line of pines and willows while to our left arose the successive rounded knobs of the low mts, or rather hills which continue from Sabotinsky to Mission where we arrived at 2 P.M. These hills are very uniform in appearance and average from 100 to 500 ft. high a few being higher. The river takes a S.W. westerly course here

July.

Saturday 24.

1875.

199

and from the NE. to the SW along the hills the tree line gradually became higher on the hills until at Sabotinsky (or Kogit mut) where the hills are entirely covered with pines and a slender growth of slender bushes. The following diagram will show the manner of increase of height both on single hills and on the range between the places named the black showing the



distribution of pines above which and in all cases marked by a sharp line of demarcation began the bare crown of the hills bearing only a few scattered bushes of small scrubby growth.

July,

Sunday 25.

1875.

The distance we made on the river between the two places is about 30 miles —

Reaching the vicinity of the mission a small village was seen perched up in a niche between two hills which formed a rugged back ground. On a point of rocks up the hill side stood a cross wooden cross.

The native houses in this village appear much better built and more commodious than I have seen them before —

Not far beyond we passed some recently set fish traps and the Russian church and Priests house commanding a fine view of the Uda River from the a bench

July,

Monday 26.

1875.

on the hillside back from the river, came in view and soon I was enjoying the Priests hospitality —

Jan 11th

Snow fell nearly all night and a fine mist was hiding the landscape in the morning but changing my sleds for the Priests which was iron runner better fitted for wet snow than my wooden ones, I started about 6.30 am. for Di-mit. The mist gradually changed to a wet snow with a violent wind which fortunately was in our favor but the three or four inches of wet snow made our progress very slow while it was impossible to get more

July,

Tuesday 27.

1875.

than a glimpse of the
 sign in a full snow
 and then -

Just after dark we
 reached Chook which
 a small village of
 about 15 to 20 persons
 but of which only the
 women and children
 were present all the
 men and boys having
 gone to a large Eymeka
 on the Kuskoquim.
 We were soon beside
 a fire getting dry as
 the wet snow all
 day had penetrated my
 clothes while my parkie
 was hidden in a layer
 of snow an inch thick.
 In the barrabara was
 a Hutchins Grouse kept
 as a pet, which kept
 up a continual gabbling
 and calling and now and
 then going on an exploring
 expedition about the
 premises having to be
 captured and incarcerated
 again -

July,

Wednesday 28.

1875.

Which proceedings
 varied the monotony of
 the evening to some extent.
 In the barrabaras here
 the beds are on a platform
 about 3 feet from the
 rather floor and
 extending around the
 room, each side
 serving for a family.
 Each family had an
 oil lamp at one
 corner fastened to
 the upright post
 and upon the platform
 the women were
 seated one making
 an ornamented pair
 of gloves another
 braiding a straw mat.
 The latter performance
 I watched with interest
 and the work is done as
 follows, three or four
 straws are twisted together
 for a strand and
 a series of these strands
 arranged along what is
 to be one end. a
 strand is then started

July.

Thursday 29.

1875.

across at a right angle
to this and a dist twist
of this and of the first end
strands and they are held
crossing each other until
a second twist of the
end & crossing strands
and the hold is transferred
in succession across
the mat. The crossing
straw being passed
under & over the end
straws alternately and
when the side is reached
the strand is turned back
and the same performance
repeated.

Some ethnological
specimens were obtained
here the character of
the carving on the
ivory being almost
exactly like that on
the coast.

Jan 12th
The snow ceased
during the night and
at daylight I started
and continued about
15 miles farther up

July.

Friday 30.

1875.

The river when near
a bend and on the right
bank going up we reached
Pi met said to be the
last village where the
coast language is
spoken. The words used
here seem to be the same
in every way as I have
met wherever I have
been the only variation
anywhere being a slight
local variation in
pronunciation which
is often almost individual.
A native easily
understanding the people
in any of the villages
from the mouth of the Kuskokwim
and up the Yukon
to the tundra -
There is a greater
difference in the
Nunivak Is - language
but a majority of the
words are the same -
Only one man a
decrepit old fellow was
in the village all

July.

Saturday 31.

1875.

the others bring at the
Egniska on the Kuskokwim
I stopped but a short
time and did not get
as many specimens
as I would had all been
there - Approaching and
leaving the village
I passed through the
woods a short distance
and was pleased to
see a number of
Pine Grosbeaks and
several Chickadees
~~P. caninus~~ ~~and~~ ~~others~~
were heard
(N.B. I shot a Canada
Jay near the Big Lake
where they are not
rare - They range
along the Yukon &
Kuskokwim to the
Sea Coast -
Just at dark I
reached Chook Whuk
and stopping to buy
some dog food went
on toward Mission
As night came on
a violent snow storm

Aug.

Sunday 1.

1875.

and wind arose and
it was impossible
to see and almost
impossible to face the
driving storm which
was dead ahead -
continuing on at a walk
for the fresh fallen snow
prevented rapid progress
it was nearly midnight
when thoroughly tired
out I reached a summer
village at the foot
of the mountains
and getting into one
of the Paraboras found
it a large well
built house which
was far more cleanly and
habitable than the
winter houses -
Overhead were stages
and poles for drying
Eucalie and on a
platform which extended
over the middle of the
house was a lot of eucalie
stored in fish skin and
grass bags - Below on
another stage resting on

Ground was a pile of eucalyptus
bags - in one corner
a platform about a foot
from the floor was
the bedstead - This I
soon appropriated and
enjoyed a good night's
rest.

Jan 13th

Finished chy and
started at day break
The snow still falling
so rapidly and accompanied
by wind that only a
few yards in advance
could be seen. The
freshly fallen snow
was at least 15 inches
deep and the dogs
had to literally swim
through it. In consequence
it was after noon
when I reached Big John's
(once Ketchum's trader)
place about 5 miles
above Mission John
had returned from St. M.
the day before and
reports that they have

had the same weather
there that I have
experienced. And that
the ice has left
and the shore flooded.
Yesterday Papah and
the Redoubt he was
to make his dogs
swim a number of
creeks - All the
upper river traders
from Anvik to
Tanana were at the
Redoubt for Christmas
and were waiting better
weather when he
started. He also
told me the sad news
that Mrs. Bean, the
only white lady in this
part of the territory
+ who accompanied her
husband up the Tanana
last summer, had
been shot by a
native and Bean
family escaped with
his life. John also
gave the welcome
news that Agnapi

Aug.

Wednesday 4.

1875.

and his son had
been killed by Saxe
while drunk. This
Agumapah has for
the last year kept
threatening to kill some
of the white men here
and was a vile chenge
even the natives detested
but for him a
he has killed a number
of men.

Leaving Johns it took
about two hours to reach
the mission and
taking three days
for the round trip of
about eight miles.
In the evening the
priest told me that
moose was not
uncommon along
the river in this vicinity
some are killed every
year. He says the natives
here know nothing of
calling the moose in
spring but that it
is practiced by the
natives on the head

Aug.

Thursday 5.

1875.

waters of the Kuskoquim
~~14th~~
When I reached the
mission the flag was
up and all the natives
were about the traders
house and I soon
learned it was the
Russian new year.
The natives here are
many of them very
punctilious in observing
the rites of the Russian
church and to a
stranger it looks odd
to see a nation enter
the presence of the
priest and continue
crossing himself for
a great many times
before saying himself
or saying a word.

14th

Started at day light
for Sabetnisky notwithstanding
the fast falling snow
which still continued
to hide the landscape.
Had two natives on

Aug.

Friday 6.

1875.

snow shows ahead. Followed
by an empty sled to
make a road, but
it was impossible for
the dogs to leave a walk
all day. One of the Mission
natives found it hard work
and wanted to go back. This
I vetoed and shortly after
he pretended to be unwell
and fell in the snow and
lay as if unconscious. I
took him roughly by the
arm and spoke sharply
to him when he instantly
became conscious and
concluded he was well
enough to go on.
About an hour after
dark we reached a
Dummer village where
some natives were
camping on their way
to the Mission. My
men were very reluctant
to leave such comfortable
quarters to face the
storm but we at last
went on and about
8 or 9 o'clock in the

Aug.

Saturday 7.

1875.

evening we arrived
well exhausted at
Sasotinsky.
When I wished to sleep
I found the Cashmere
insufferably warm and
asked the natives to open
the gut skin winders
a trifle but they refused
and I went on the roof
and removed it in a
not very gentle manner.
Two large pieces of wood
falling into the Cashmere.
The natives said not a
word when I returned
but waited until it had
cooled off when they placed
a grass mat over the
opening so that the
place was very comfortable
the rest of the night.
Same

Started 15th daylight
and made about 20
miles when we reached
Malinky Sheliska a st.
it called in Russian.
It is a small village

Aug.

Sunday 8.

1875.

of some half dozen
houses and about
15 to 20 people. The cashim
is large as usual along
this part of the river.
In the evening I
bought quite a number
of ethnologica.

16th

Started about two
hours before daybreak
in company with
all the men and
boys of the village
who with three sleds
containing their
baggage were going
to an eguska which
was to take place there
to night and tomorrow
night. The road was
much better than
yesterday and we
were able to make
good time reaching
the village about
midday. It is called
Tukchany and is larger
than M. sheliska.

Aug.

Monday 9.

1875.

Containing about 30 to
35 people. The Cashim
was very clean and
illuminated by four
oil lamps when we
arrived. All the men
and boys were assembled
here as no work is done
while an eguska is
on hand.

This village as are
all the others I have
seen above this except
Dimut and Chookwahk
is on the right bank
of the river going down
and is at the lower
side of a group of hills
bordering the river.
This situation is common
to all and I believe
is to be accounted for
as follows. The opposite
bank is uniformly low,
at present being but
a few feet above high
water and in places
is still overflown at times.
The villages were
evidently founded when

Aug.

Tuesday 10.

1875.

all or nearly all the
left bank was
overflowed at times.
At present the left bank is elevated
15 or 20 feet above the
usual level.

After Chy too boys with
a sled were sent to
conduct me to the
next village, Rastgash,
where we arrived
about two hours
after dark.

This is the largest
village I have seen
on the Upperson and
is situated as described
as the rule is.

There are about 25
houses including
quite a number of
summer houses
which in winter
serve as caches.

The village contains
about 150 to 200 people
and has two large
caches placed side
by side to accommodate

Aug.

Wednesday 11.

1875.

the men. There were but
few minor boys present
this night as nearly all
had gone to the Igrosha
at the village where we
took chy.

I was much disappointed
to learn that Charlie
had left during the
day for the village
where the Igrosha is held,
he going over the
tundra while I came
by the river thus
missing him.

During the evening I
obtained quite a lot
of curious masks
and various other
interesting specimens
17th

Waited until daylight
so to see the village.
This is the first Native
village I have seen
in which the houses are
arranged in any
degree of regularity,
near the summer houses

218

Aug.

Thursday 12.

1875.

fronting the creek
are in a ~~long~~ row
at one end of which
are the two Cashimies
back of the summer
houses are the winter
houses less regularly
placed.

Just back of the
Cashimies is the grave
yard - which is quite
different from any I
have seen - The bodies
are placed in square
boxes about $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 ft
and raised about 2 ft
a foot above the ground
on four corner posts
while a fifth support
formed by the butt of a
small tree is inserted
so that the ~~spreading~~
~~roots~~ ~~form~~ two or three
spreading roots form
a support for the
bottom of the box -
The front of the box
is ornamented with
an ~~inverted~~ V shaped
row of bone pegs and

219

Aug.

Friday 13.

1875.

the supporting posts are
also ornamented with
rows of bone pegs and
by bands of red paint
The following is a sketch
of one of these graves



The graves number about
thirty one exactly like
the other and all
placed in parallel rows
close together covering
but a short small
piece of ground and
forming almost a
square. The coffins
are painted red and
the posts have several
broad bands of the same
The bone pegs are in two and

Aug.

Saturday 14.

1875.

Three rings around the
posts - The utensils
of the deceased are
placed in the box
nothing being upon
the outside but in some
cases a rude drawing
of a man shooting a
deer with or without
a bow and arrow
was to be seen on the
older coffins.

And at the foot of some
were ~~the~~ horns
being deer horns -

In the skeleton the
posts are represented for
too slender but a
number of birch bark
canoes were seen
on the caches here -

Just before sunrise
I started with an
native sled ahead
bearing some of the
specimens as my
sled is already overloaded
by far.

Continued along the river
and through sloughs

Aug.

Sunday 15.

1875.

until about midday
when reaching a bend
in the river and opposite
it in a ravine close
to the river a house
built some years ago
by Charlie, it is ~~close to~~
the at the base of the
mts - on the right bank
After miles farther and
turning into a small
creek or on the left bank
on a slightly elevated portion
of the bank and completely
hidden in a group of
trees was ~~so~~ found
Starry Kwikhpak, so called
from the place being
situated on the bank of
the old channel of the
river which now flows
at through a channel
on the opposite side of a
sand bar and along the
base of the mts -

The village consists
of about a dozen houses
containing about 35 to
40 people and is the
first native village I

Aug.

Monday 16.

1875.

have seen which is built in the midst of the woods, and bearing a great resemblance to an Indian camp. The trees growing up all about the house. I could find but two graves about the village and these were hidden in the bushes back of the village and were of exactly the same design and construction as those seen at Rastowick. On one of the boxes was a design of which the following is a copy.



The deer is represented much too large

The copperas or asconak are painted red and the figures when painted black.

223

Aug.

Tuesday 17.

1875.

In the evening I obtained a lot of specimens of the natives, some singular masks were the most curious - 18th

Getting an extra sled to carry a portion of my specimens I started about two hours before daylight and after a short time after sunrise turning a bend in the river came in sight of the mountains about Andraeffsky which I reached just after noon completing my circuit of several hundred miles.

After enjoying a hearty meal of deer meat I was called out to see a sled coming from up the river which as it drew near proved to be Charlie who had travelled nearly

Aug.

Wednesday 18.

1875.

all night in order
to reach here before
I left. He had come
from the village where
the *egruska* took place
and I said it was
a fine affair and that
I had missed much
by not stopping there.
The presents in this
egruska were all
given out by women
the affair being a
preliminary announcement
of a large *egruska*
(one of the 10 year affairs)
which the men will hold
next year.

This *egruska* is held in
memory of the dead and
Charles says the songs
were continually asking
for the dead relations
of the singers to come
back and the presents
given to the natives
assembled there were
all supposed to be
given to the dead as the
natives to whom presents

Aug.

Thursday 19.

1875.

are given sit around the
candle each representing
some dead person.

19th

Remained at Andraeffsky
to let the dogs recover from
the fatigue of the long trip.
A violent snow and wind
storm raged all day
so that I congratulated myself
on my comfortable quarters.
The following are estimates
of the distances between
the *slat* villages I
visited on the Yukon:
Below Sabotinsky—
Sabotinsky to Malinky
Sheliska 25 miles—
from here to the village
where we took Chy 20 miles
from here to Rasbomsky
18 miles. from here to
Starry Kwikhpak 18 miles
Starry Kwikhpak to Andraeff
25 miles.

In the vicinity of
Sabotinsky and above
the pines are very
abundant on the
hillsides and banks of

226

Aug.

Friday 20.

1875.

227

Aug

Saturday 21.

1875.

228

Aug.

Sunday 22.

1875.

places disappearing
and only a slight
elevation of the country
intervenes for a few
miles between the
hills, which again border
the river for a few
miles to be again replaced
by the rolling tundra
and woodland.

— 20th —
Remained all day
at Andraeffek.
Waiting for the arrival
of the Mission boat
who is going to the
Redoubt.
Shot a gyrfalcon
with my rifle as
it flew over the
forest this morning
but it fell in the
brush on the hillside
and I could not find
it. A number of ravens
were flying about
during the day.
Loose are now very
abundant in the
river many being

229

Aug.

Monday 23.

1875.

Caught in the fish
traps to the exclusion
of the other fish.
A single whitefish.
and a large Pike were
caught today.

In the evening the
old shaman one of
Charles workmen
who returned from a
trip to the Kuslevak today
gave the following
account of what becomes
of people after they
die - He says that
the account was
received from a woman
who returned after
being dead three
years - This woman
is the only one who
ever came back and
the occurrence took
place very long ago.
(Should be on page 231)
OK 32

Aug.

Tuesday 24.

1875.

Aug.

Wednesday 25.

1875.

Aug.

Thursday 26.

1875.

the coffin (her grandfather was the one who woke her an old man) he took her out of the coffin and told her to look & she said, saw many people ~~who had died~~ in her village. The old man then turned her back to the village.

When they looked the country she knew had been gone and in place was a village as far as the eye could reach. When they got to the village the man told her to enter one of the houses, when she entered one of the women there took a piece of wood and said what you want her. (the village people were called dogs people) When she got outside crying and told the old man he said see now.

Aug.

Friday 27.

1875.

now it was when you put the dogs out of your house when you were alive. ~~Did they~~ went on and she saw in front* a village with caches & cashings. When they reached this village they saw a man lying on the ground with straw growing out from every part of him. And though he was able to move he could not get up - this was because he had pulled up straw and chewed it when alive and now he must always remain thus. After looking at this man she turned to her conductor and found him gone but saw a good road leading on to a distant village. She followed this road and came to a very swift river carrying her way but flowing toward the village. This river comes

from the tears of people who cry a great deal during life - She sat on the bank and cried but on wiping her eyes saw floating down the river a mass of straw and debris such as is thrown out of the houses this stopped in front and she got across on it after she crossed it disappeared before she reached the village the people encircled her and called out that some one was coming. When she arrived they all crowded around and asked who is she, where does she come from and they looked on her clothes and found the mark on her clothes which showed where she belonged for in olden times each village had certain marks

which was on all their clothes and property to distinguish them) just then some one said where is she, where is she and came up to her and she saw her conduct who came and led her to a house and when she entered she saw a woman at the farther end who gave several grunts and said come and sit by me - When she sat by the old woman who was the old man's wife she asked the new comer if she wanted some water and began to cry - When she got thirsty she looked about and saw some strange Kantags full of water and one Yukon Kantag nearly empty, the woman told her to drink only from this as the others belonged to this village while their water was in the

Aug.

Monday 30.

1875.

When she was washing
the old woman told
her to eat a piece
of Salmon. She had
which her father had
given her. She went
to the house and
at an eggushka
and that day was only
the first of many given
them in eggushka.

Then a person
dying if he thinks
he is going to die
he tells his friends
in the village and
he goes off to get some
things. This man was
going to get some
a neighboring village
to an eggushka where
he was to die. He was
very sick and he
went for a long time
until at last he died.
The people all came
to the funeral.

All eggushkas are
made in the same way.

Aug.

Tuesday 31.

1875.

made for the dead
When these messengers
went on the eggushka
they were sitting in
two corners the two
old dead people mentioned
and before them
the dead girl
with the returning
messengers came
the dead, came with
them, but no one
saw them. After the
eggushka was over the
priest took the dead
girl and gave her
some water and
drank where the dead
people left.

The names of the dead
were then called
out and some of the
people who were
when the eggushka
came in and people
were put in them.
As the party of dead
were going out
the eggushka the
old man gave the

Sept.

Wednesday 1.

1875.

238
 girl a push which
 caused her to fall
 senseless in the
 entry way - When she
 recovered she was alone.
 She then stood in
 a corner under the
 lamp and waited
 for her party to
 come out but only
 the live people came
 out until all the
 people in the Caskine
 dressed in fine furs
 came out - But still
 none of her companions
 soon an old man
 with a stick came
 limping into the
 hall - He happened to
 look in the corner
 and saw her there her
 feet not touching
 the ground by several
 inches, he asked her
 if she was a live
 person and she did
 not answer when he

Sept.

Thursday 2.

1875.

239
 went quickly into
 the Caskine
 When he got in he told
 the men to go out &
 look at the strange thing
 in the entrance which
 did not touch the ground
 and did not belong to
 their village -
 They rushed out & seized
 her and taking the lamp
 looked closely & recognized
 and hurried her into
 the house where her
 father & mother lived -
 When she was first
 seen in the Caskine
 entrance her skin
 color was as when alive
 but when she sat down
 in the house she became
 nothing but skin & bone
 and was unable to speak
 In the morning
 another woman bearing
 the same name in
 the village died in the
 village to make up
 for the one that returned.

240

Sept.

Friday 3.

1875. Sept.

The old man
says this took
place 3 generations
before him which
must be at least
200 years ago.

23d

Thursday

Left Andazapka
for the Redoubt
at 5.30 a.m. found
the road in an
extremely bad condition
so the dogs could
not leave a walk
Reached Kushutuk
about 2.3 miles down
the river at 3 p.m.
Johnnie the trader
stationed here is
just recovering
from a severe
illness caused by
exposure during the
warm weather.
About 4 P.M. I left

241

Saturday 4.

1875.

And at about
8 P.M. reached
Ingishie making
about 35 miles in
14 1/2 hours.
At Kushutuk I
bought two
Myctale. tegmalum
and at the Engishie
I got a fine Bubo
which had been
caught in a steel
trap.

24th (Friday)

Left Ingishie about 6 a.m. and
continued along the
flights of the Yukon
morris all day keeping
in the larger branches
where the water had
overflowed the ice in
places along the
shore and made
a better road.
About 8 P.M. reached
Pastaliska and
the little village where
Charley and I took tea
on our way from the

242

Sept.

Sunday 5

1875.

Redoubt-

25th (Saturday)

Left soon after day light
and about noon
Came to Iretkeena
barabara (where we slept
on our way up) after
Chy went on and
about 20 m. just as
a violent snow storm
commenced I arrived
at a place where two
Russians are living
I stopped here for the
night - On our
way quite a number
of the small gyrfalcons
were seen as they
kept flying on ahead
of us - They were not
at all shy and had
I my gun I could
easily have killed
them -

243

Sept.

Monday 6

1875.

26th Sunday
Started about 9 a.m.
and at 11 a.m. reached
Kotlik where I stopped
about an hour
with Kamkoff a
Russian trader
then went
on and before
sunset reached
Pastolik where I
stopped for the night.
Saw a snowy owl
close to the sea coast

27th Monday

at midnight left
Pastolik and at
9 a.m. reached the
Redoubt after a
hard days trip -
Thus ending the round
trip during which
I travelled over 1200
miles -

244

Sept.

Tuesday 7.

1875.

245

Sept.

Wednesday 8.

1875.

360

MEMORANDA.

361

MEMORANDA.

370

MEMORANDA.

Cash Account.

CASH ACCOUNT—JANUARY.

[illegible]

CASH ACCOUNT—JANUARY.

[illegible]

JANUARY-BILLS PAYABLE.

[illegible]

RECEIVABLE.

[illegible]

FEBRUARY—BILLS PAYABLE.

[illegible]

RECEIVABLE.

[illegible]

SEPTEMBER—BILLS PAYABLE.

DATE.	NAME.	DOLLS. CTS.
From Aug 11 - 1891	Chalikit	10 th day
" " to Aug 12 - 1891	Konlig	2 nd day
Konlig	Koolwog	3 rd day
Koolwog	Kenig	4 th day
Kenig	Kwig	5 th day
Kwig	Kwig	5 th day

RECEIVABLE.

Nwiga thugumut to
 Pūc ai ugumut to
 Tagumut and
 go on to Nūn wīg u muk
 līg u mūt 6th
 Nūn wogu muk līgumut
 & kōg u mūt (Sa kōtumut)
 7th
 Np-riv- to John's
 place 8th
 John's place to pī mūt
 9th

OCTOBER—BILLS PAYABLE.

DATE.	NAME.	DOLLS. CTS
	Return	
	Permit to Johns	10 th
	Johns to Malinsky	
	Sheliska	11 th
	M-shaliskä to Rasbony	
		12 th
	Rasbony to	
	Andrafsky	13 th

RECEIVABLE.

[illegible]

NOVEMBER—BILLS PAYABLE.

[illegible]

RECEIVABLE.

[illegible]

DECEMBER-BILLS PAYABLE.

[illegible]

RECEIVABLE.

[illegible]

All the Kuslevak Nations
call themselves
a ~~ghuk~~ ^{ghuk} ~~lagu~~ ^{lagu} ~~mut~~ ^{mut} - this
name belongs as well
to the nations on the Beagle
Askenuck and Kuskumuk
(Mingü muts) call themselves

All the natives living
about the Cape Romanzoff
mts call themselves
Käl öö yügü mut

Between the above mts
and the Kuskogum
are the Chän sernügü mut

From Săbōtsinsky up as
far as the mts go on the
Köh kü mut

From this place down
to Coast except on the
Kuslevak are the Kwikh pügü
mut

On Nunevak is - they
call themselves
N'loo lü gäh gü mut for the main
land side
On the sea side Hlé küg mut

Sent to A. Draeffsky
5 bags - about 8 hunting
hats several bundles of
spear, warrows
2 dancing figures

①

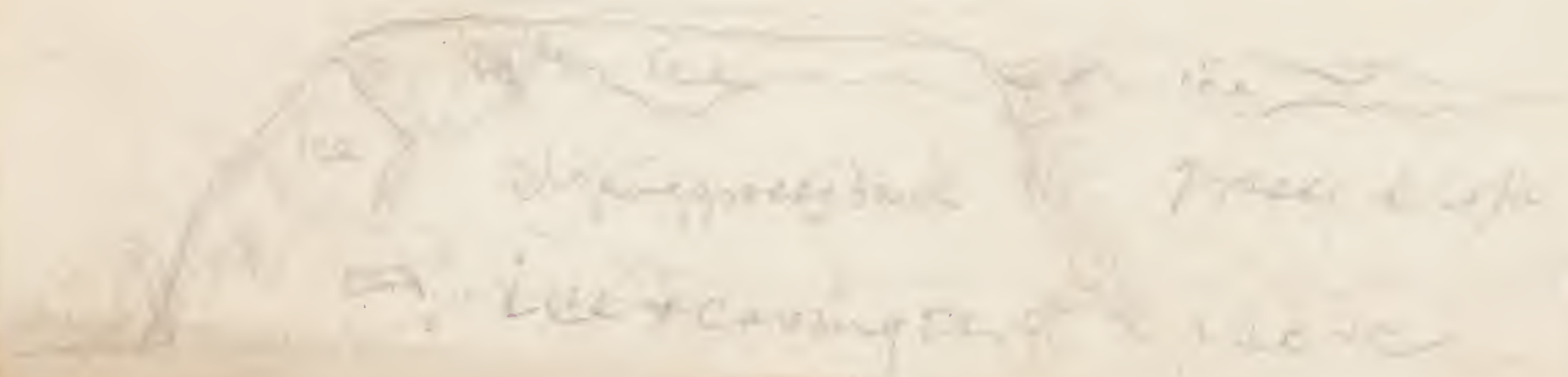
and about the Kuslewak Mts

O' rikk kīg ū mut
are the Lower Kusquoguen

Ki ā tīg ū mut are
the upper mts on
the Kusquoguen

E. Fork of Willab.

sketch of a portion of the
Escholtz Bay glacier —



Hand of
man
in
the
water

Little High Lake

Little High Lake

Little High Lake

Man in
the
water

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Spear points on baton, 3
 set on fire each
 man taking 1/2 turning
 around once in circle
 over his Kantag.
 Then leader about bladders
 then all pretended to
 throw the food out
 then bladders swung
 then swinging dance 3 men
 to 5 times the bladders swung
 at same time.
 The dance sides then oblique
 then leg arms thrown up then
 feet then jumps side way then
 front - then the same repeated
 to music of drums & songs
 Opposite to 3 dancers all the
 time a girl half grown was
 sweeping his body back & forth
 and a torch of resin wood
 appeared now then in hole
 (one of their traditional dances
 meaning not known)
 Dance, done the Kantags
 were circled about the hole
 & Kantags about the hole
 the dancers were north of hole
 a second party of 3 men &
 one girl with only 1 torch of wood.
 bladders then 2 men & 1 girl
 around then one jumping from
 one side behind the other girl

Beavers showing us a story
in the woods -
afterwards hunting hats
arranged (35)
Stress through my
on gull carried around
the house with a lot of
other parts -
Walrus gull put back on
with the rest in front of the
water foot up (no one
can go over
Hats put on
and a lot of
room
note of the
singing
to dance to (seated)
songs all led by a man
drums beaten loudly
first of the part with
curious notes
who vocal of the
1st dancer imitated
murmur other sucking
Beaver at work &
other actions from
their lives or of animals
Ended by suddenly jumping
on the water & pulling
the hats -

asked me to
look to it in, and I told them ~~that I~~
was there ~~888888~~ the ~~same~~ time. These ~~444444~~

Dec 18

1877

Description of Marten
from Nulato, Alaska.

Entire back ^{& sides} of head
neck & body except
the rump & hips
a peculiar smoke
brown shaded with
black by the black
tips of the long hairs
which in places obscure
the color of the lower
fur.

The color is darker
between the shoulders
and lightest
on the back of the
neck and the middle
of the back.

A black line extends
from in advance
of the shoulders along
the dorsal line to
the tail.

The forehead is ashy
brown the nose
from the eyes very
dark smoke brown
Whiskers black.

Extending along the under side of the head up to the eyes and back to the ears a grizzly gray.

Between the bases of the lower jaw bones a large spot of dark smoky brown.

Back of this on the throat is a large spot of pale yellowish white sending irregular branches & indistinct spots into the surrounding fur.

This spot is bordered by small spaces of mouse color.

Fore legs & feet entirely black soles of all.

Between the fore legs on breast is a patch of white faintly orange tinted.

Between this spot & the one on the throat is a brown

space bearing numerous scattered white hairs. Beginning at the fore legs & extending back to the ~~abdomen~~

abdominal region the color is dark brown, nearly black extending along the middle line of the abdomen is a line of reddish rust color ending on the tail.

The dark ventral color commencing at the fore legs & divides on the abdomen and each fork extends to one of the hind legs which are also black like the fore legs.

The hips & flanks extending under to the abdomen are dull orange reddish shaded with dark brown whenever it approaches the fork

Jan.

Monday 4.

1875.

space, also it is overlaid with the dark color of the long hair. The tail is more or less orange tinted for some distance and has numerous white hairs its entire length. the tips of the long hairs are black as is the entire outer half of the tail.

Jan.

Tuesday 5.

1875.

Dec. 4 - 1878 - Went on a trip from St. M - Alaska to the tundra between the lower Yukon and Kuskokwim - Wrench Having completed our arrangements of Charlie Reardon ^{to} accompanied by two of Charlie's sleds with Indians - started from the Redoubt. at 5 a.m. this morning - Our first adventure was in finding ourselves in a blind way ~~was~~ at the wind end of a small bay from which wood had been taken for the Redoubt - A ~~very~~ winding around bay a time we started and soon struck the right road -

Jan.

Wednesday 6.

1875.

and filed off along the canal - The morning was clear and frosty (temp. 16°) and the stars shone out with great brilliancy now and then a meteor describing an arc across the heavens while toward the horizon flashing red, blue & green glimmered the larger stars in beautiful contrast to the steady rays of the stars nearer the zenith. About 5.30 a.m. a pale glow almost exactly like a faint auroral glow appeared in the E. and from this time until the sun came above the horizon was a continual and changing panorama of varying hues of yellow, orange and red fading near the zenith.

On the opposite horizon ~~for~~ there were corresponding changes from black

Jan.

Thursday 7.

1875.

to grayish at the horizon ~~fading~~ shading into indigo from this to blue and green and all together forming one of the most beautiful combinations of colors one could witness although all was formed in a perfectly clear sky. A short time before sunrise (10.15) we stopped for tea at Mikhin barabara then resumed our way over the same stretch of frozen bogs, lakes and tiny creeks, now and then making a run along the ice then on the tundra until about 10.24. When we arrived at the winter Piskinitalik

Jan.

Friday 8.

1875.

A village of some half dozen houses built with few people now. Formerly it was well peopled but the extermination of the Reindeer has left no means of subsistence for the people - Eight or ten adults now remaining. The men were all about hunting, and we took possession of the house and soon had fire and made ourselves comfortable. A cripple who came in showed us on one of the side benches where they formerly measured the bark of the tree that they killed. The village is on a small river (Pikmuklah) a few yards across, and is about a mile and one half from the coast. A summer village is to be seen near the mouth of the river.

Jan.

Saturday 9.

1875.

Inland rises a low range of mountains terminating almost directly back of the village and to the SW. rises Romanzoff point.

The bridge over which we passed has evidently been under the sea from the abrupt faces of the low ridges facing the sea.

All about Pikmuklah along the river are scattered alders and willows forming the nearest approach to a forest I have yet seen on the coast, the water in the river is excellent.

Dec. 15th

Left our stopping place and travelled along the river to the sea coast at 12 PM we soon reached the coast and went along finely at about the rate of 6 miles per hour until

8 a.m. when we reached
 Pastolik passing Pastolik
 (a summer village at the
 mouth of a small river
 close to the Yukon)
 A remarkable bluff
 Cape (Romanoff) projects
 half way between
 St. M. & the Yukon, which
 I hope to be able to examine
 closely at a future time.
 Skirting closely the
 beach we kept, our course
 not withstanding the darkness.
 After ~~leaving~~ leaving
 Cape Romanoff we soon
 saw a line of low bushes
 along the shore which
 became more and more
 numerous as we approa-
 ched the Yukon and were
 scattered in clumps &
 patches over the tundra
 along the Pastolik River
 a crooked stream
 opening into the sea
 near the Upshoon (the N.
 mouth of the Yukon).
 After a short

The cause of bushes growing
 along shore here and not
 N. of Cape Rom. is that
 the river keeps the water
 fresh at the South of Cape
 Romanoff while to the
 north the salt is blown
 from sea to shore and
 destroys the bushes
 except in the most
 sheltered places.
 Leaving Pastolik after I
 had purchased a fine
 grass basket and an
 ivory maid box we
 soon struck the Upshoon
 and ran up along its
 winding course between
 banks lined with dense
 thickets of alders becoming
 more and more thickly
 and getting larger & larger
 until at Kotlik where
 they were ten to twelve
 feet high -
 As we approached this
 place a flock of Argiothi
 were flying about and
 suddenly a Gyrfalcon
 made a dash at them

Jan.

Tuesday 12.

1875.

and being unsuccessful repeated it several times dashing right and left at the little fellows but they quickly took refuge in the bushes and Mr. Falco sailed off.

Stopped a few moments for Chy at Kotlik with 1 Kamboff the Russian trader at this station. The town consists of the trader's house and a small store house.

Leaving at noon we continued up the river passing about 10 miles above Kotlik we passed two new log houses just built by a couple of Russians who are living here subsisting on fish. Quite a number of posts projecting through the ice at intervals showed where the fish traps were situated. The next point of note was Oobryana mestga a large open flat piece of

Jan.

Wednesday 13.

1875.

ground upon which formerly many battles were fought between the people living on the upper part of the Yukon months and those from the vicinity of Cape Romanoff. As before the Russians came they were continually engaged in predatory warfare killing the adults and carrying away the girls and sometimes the women for wives young boys were also carried away. (From Chysootun) As we crossed this open space of a mile or so I saw quite a number of small conical mounds which were probably traps over the dead. We soon reached Farthera Barabara a village of 25 to 30 people subsisting mainly on

Jan.

Thursday 14.

1875.

Blacks just off Elumina
for winter and in summer
living at the mouth of
the river for fishing.
After we had taken charge
of our dogs &c. Charles
announced to the men
that I wanted to buy their
tools &c. and in a
few minutes several
brought in their work
bags (one of which was
of made of a skin of *Colymbus*
pacificus) and I selected
such as I wished and
paid them the most
trifling prices such
as a needle for a piece
of carved bone, and 1/4
lb. of tobacco for a half
dozen specimens of
bone &c. And it was
amusing to see their
delight when a little
more than they expected
was given them.
They had bird, seal and
walrus skins as
such as the coast

Jan.

Friday 15.

1875.

natives use but less highly
made. As with all their
implements. Their fish
traps & nets are an exception
however, the former are
made only by the people on
the Yukon to the south
none being used along
the coast to the north.

Dec 6th

Started at 5 a.m.
and continued all day
along various branches
& sloughs of the Yukon
reaching at last
at 5 p.m.

The same monotonous
banks of earth surmounted
by leafless a wall of
leafless willows
shut in the view and
the only signs of
life seen were a pair
of gyrfalcons and
a single *Picus putillus*
the latter was busy
tapping an old willow.

The thin coat of snow on the ice formed a record of passing events and as we glided along I amused myself studying the numerous and various tracks of animals which had passed since the snow ~~fall~~ fall ^{beginning} with dainty dots in a line across the snow a white fox had passed, a short distance and a red fox had left his trail only to be known from the preceding by its larger size. Then

Mice without number had made the trip some by fine stitch like steps others by leaps and others by alternate steps and leaps.

And numerous fine small tunnels could be traced by the slight rounding of the snow where the least mouse had made his

passage under the surface in almost a direct line across the river often half a mile or so wide. The large spreading tracks of Lynx were common in the afternoon and several wolf tracks were seen and numerous. Many ~~that~~ had not crossed by long leaps making but two dashes side by side in the snow and about 12 or 15 inches apart. Toward evening as we entered a slough a line of long dashes in the snow showed where ~~the~~ otter had passed together each spring carrying them 4 or 5 feet and each time they touched the ground their belly dragged through the snow

Toward sunset the mountains which extend from near Cape Romanoff parallel to the Yukon up to this place about 100 miles.

To the south a glimpse was also caught of the Kusilevak mts. — the place in which we stopped in the evening consists of two houses and a Cache. And like all the people we have yet seen their appearance and language is essentially the same as that on the coast. In each place we have stopped they bring us something to eat, generally fish boiled and it is not at all unpalatable to a hungry man, though one must not be fastidious to enjoy it. At 10 a.m. we stopped at a village of 3 or 4 houses.

To Lapetka. Seeing a graveyard back of the Cache I went out and examined it. One of the graves was new and was formed of 4 heavy wooden planks with end boards all strongly bound together and painted red. Fastened to a pole in front of it was a spoon & Cap and lying against the side were bidakie & bidarra paddles & oars. In front of each grave stood one or more posts facing the village bearing a kind of sign board bearing some article prized by the dead one. The graves were all made of box 20 and were supported two feet or so from the ground by corner posts which extend into the air.

Above the bore
 The new grave was
 placed above an old
 one belonging to a member
 of the same family.
 The new one was for the
 son of an old man
 in the village and
 in consequence of
 the poor state of the
 father must do no
 work for three months
 according to the usage of
 these people.

D.C. - 7th

Left our camping place
 at 2 A.M. and continued
 up the Yukon about eight
 or ten miles when we
 reached the main channel
 and soon stopped at Kachikil
 Tute, a village of some
 six or eight houses on the
 mouth of a small ~~river~~
 stream flowing into the
 Yukon on the right side
 going up. Going into the
 Eskimo through the usual
 underground passage we

Made a great noise and
 with some difficulty roused
 the heavy sleeping natives
 who soon struck a light
 and by the faint light of
 an oil lamp we found
 ourselves standing beside
 a huge wicker cage about
 10 feet high and five in
 diameter and behind us were
 two others. The fine workmanship
 displayed in their symmetry
 and the graceful curves of the
 outline made them an interesting
 sight. The clean white wicker
 work in sharp relief against
 the smoky walls of the Eskimo.
 Charley secured several Red-
 and one cross-fox and some
 mink and we then started
 again. In advance
 against the slowly lightening
 eastern horizon could
 be discerned a line of
 low mountains ending
 abruptly on the left bank
 of the Yukon, in water
 worn cliffs. We soon
 reached the first spur
 about 10 miles below

Andraeffsky and the ice became smooth and we made fine progress. As we passed along near the hills a Gyrfalcon came circling over the river with quick energetic strokes much like the flight of a duck, and only rarely sailing. After flying about in an irregular manner for a short distance it turned back and disappeared in the brush on the hills. In advance a fog had been in view for some time and as we approached the water was seen to be open for about half a mile where the current was very rapid. Afterwards about half a dozen Gyrfalcons were seen over the river three at once chasing each other back & forth in sport. This was early in the morning in the gloomy twilight of the Arctic winter morning long before the sun came up. Passing several natives at work about their fish traps we soon turned up a point and reached Andraeffsky.

This is a trading post established by the Russian Co. But considerably altered now. The buildings form two sides of a parallelogram connected at the ends by a log stack ten feet high. The buildings are the agents house in the front left-hand corner back of which is a casern for workmen and a house for cooking dog food. On the opposite side the store, the storeroom for dog food and the bath house. All one story buildings covered with sod except the store which has an attic and is shingled. In the afternoon we enjoyed a bath and at an early hour retired to make up some of our lost sleep.

Dec 8th

The entire distance from the mouth of the river to Andraeffsky the point where the mountains reach the Yukon (below Andraeffsky) the banks of the river are low

The Kuslevak mts lie exactly
W by S from Andraeffsky 1875.
Jan. Sunday 24.

and covered with willows
which gradually increase in
height from about two feet at
the mouth up to 10 or more
at the mountains.

After about the first 75 miles
up the river Cottonwoods ~~begin~~
began to appear in one or two
small clumps of 3 or 4 at
a place then up to
Andraeffsky they became more
more common and at this
place quite large patches
of them are to be seen
projecting above the willow

Up to the first mountains
The low water has left perpendicular
banks from eight to 12 feet high
almost the entire distance
and in them can be seen
well marked strata of different
colored sediment and in a
few places logs were seen
imbedded in the earth
some feet below the surface.

The mountains striking
the river at Andraeffsky extend
in a bow toward the northward
and approach the Yukon
near Pastolike and the

main branch of the chain
extends along from this point
nearly parallel to the
coast upto Unalakleet.

Notes on native customs
from Ch. Peterson

When one man ~~express~~ desires
something from another he
~~can~~ makes what is called
a pātōkh tik which is
done in the following
manner; the man who
desires to start the thing
~~sends by another, means~~
takes a present into the
Cassine and gives it
to the man telling him
it is for a pātōkh tik
but not specifying that
anything is desired in
return. Upon this the
recipient goes out &
returns with a present
in return which is worth
fully the present he recd.
In turn the first man
goes out & returns with
a second present &
so the process is repeated
until ~~one~~ everything of

value that the one to whom the first present was made possesses. In this manner the traders sometimes obtain a large number of skins from men who will not trade. One instance is related where Charley obtained 30 minks, 8 handolers, 4 Euvates, 2 dogs, 2 pair cups & 3ancers. After this the Indian wished to give his gun but was told not to.

2d kind of Paluk Patookluk. Sometimes a number of men join and choosing one for an envoy they each hang an image of what they desire on a stick and when they have represented every article they desire the agent takes the stick into the casino and tells the men there what he comes for and then each man takes from the stick the image of what he can supply and then the agent tells him to whom it belongs and the agent is told what is wanted in return.

These two customs are common to all the "mut" natives from the Kuskogum to St. M. up the Yukon as far as these people extend.

A curious relationship called Kat Knun is also common to all the above named people. If a man discards a wife by whom he has a child and another man takes the woman and child, the two men and their families then say of each other that they are their Kat Knun. Two friends often assume this relationship without discarding the wife. In all cases most cases the two men live in different villages and whenever one goes to the other village he exercises all the rights of a husband with the wife of the other man & vice versa so that it is impossible to tell who is father of the children in either family. Outside this these men are jealous of their rights and often when a husband

Jan.

Thursday 28.

1875.

Leaves that another man has interfered with his rights he kills the intruder and may discard the woman or not but does not kill her.

Sometimes On the tundra bounded by the Yukon River & Sea the law is for a boy when he wishes a wife chooses the family of which he wishes to be a member and then he leaves his parents taking with him an outfit both for self & future wife.

Usually the wife is small often four or five years and sometimes even not yet born and from the time the boy goes to live with the future father-in-law until he starts his own establishment he works for his father-in-law, no longer recognizing his father & mother as such. From the time the girl has her first menses until a month is gone neither

Jan.

Friday 29.

1875.

She nor her future husband must do any work such as fishing, trapping &c. At the end of the month the husband takes presents into the Casino and lays them on the floor and they are distributed among the men present by some other person and from this time only does the man have intercourse with the woman.

Sometimes a man has a daughter who has her courses without a husband and the father saves up a supply of articles of value with which he makes an *egruksa* to let it be known that his daughter is ready for a husband and in this case he also lives with the father and the husband always remains with the father until he has two children, with the third child he starts

an establishment,
of his own —

~~At the end~~

During the time of the
first snow the woman
(if in summer) lives outside
in any kind of shelter
with a hood over her
head all the time.

The "muts" on the
Yukon do not leave
their father and mother
but rarely and ~~very~~ generally
take the girl to their
father's place —

On the tundra sometimes
if the parents have no
other person to work for
them the boy remains
with them and takes the
wife when ready: a small
or large —

Names of moons
for a year — Tundra
~~December Koo-gi-yo-ti-ni-tat~~
December Chi-ig-i-wik
Drum month

January I-wi-wik
When ~~dance~~ called wi-wik
which is performed at the dances
have a ~~cross~~ band of straw
around the head which
is filled with long feathers
of different birds —

February. A-gah-lukh-lukh
Month when there is plenty
of moon

March — Oong-ogh-o-wik
Month when rabbits are
driven into nets by a
large summer party —

April — Koo-p-k-nikh ^{Chuk}
Summer doors opened
in houses

May — ~~Zing-i-ming~~
Zing-me-agh-i-wik
Arrival of geese

June Chee ~~gho-i-wik~~
Chee-igh-i-wik
Attaching gillnets (white
fish) after the ice opens

Feb.

Monday 1.

1875.

July - Lūg i yūk pūk kā
gū tē

the month when
salmon are struck on
the head - (this is done
to kill the fish when
it is netted)

August -

Ling i me it ingo-
tee

when geese moult

September

Kōō gū yu tē nōō tee
Swan moult

October -

Ling oo teet

water fowl (ling i me it)
fly away

November

Ami ghā ghām
deer shed horns

12

Year = Athl hā kōō
(above are from natives)

Feb.

Tuesday 2.

1875.

When a person dies
he is cannot hear at
first, but when he is placed
in his elevated coffin or a
grave he can hear and
see and one of the
other dead men who is
only a skeleton points
out a road for him
to follow, if he ~~does~~
~~not go he becomes only~~
~~a pile of dirt~~ if he
~~goes~~ he follows the road
wearing his clothing
and on the way the other
dead tell him to drink
water from a small.
Kantag, if he does not listen
but drinks from a large
one the other covers his
head with a kantag so
he cannot drink and
if he dies by in other ways
his pants slip down
so that he has great
difficulty in walking
and he is unable to help
himself by & by he reaches
a river and wishes to drink
but the water is unfit to

Feb.

Wednesday 3.

1875.

Drink and there are banks too high to reach the water.

* (to be continued)

* Description of an Egmka given by Charley to two villages on the tundra about 100 miles SW. from Andraepky, near the Eng ri Khli'git mts. The Egmka was given at the station for the purpose of getting the people to bring their furs. *

* First Charley sent a note to the villages in each of which he went to all the people who had the most skins and told them that Charley thought "he had some Otter skins, to another that he thought he had Mink skins and 80 to others. To the young men he told that Charley wanted Otter, or Beaver or mink. The men to whom Charley sent that he thought he had skins is called a Naskook (head) during the

Feb.

Thursday 4.

1875.

Egmka, the water of the tract is also called the same. ~~The messenger~~ ~~also~~ The messenger learns then, or at a second visit, when they will come. They all came together and

* in return each of these men told Charley's what man what they desired. As they drew near in view one man went to meet them and stopped in front of them without speaking. Then if they wish to send any message such as the request for an article they tell him and he runs back and tells the Naskook - (in this case an old woman asked a deer blanket from a little girl of Charley's.) After the first returns, two others start running off calling out at the top of their voices that they were not strong men, they

Feb.

Friday 5.

1875.

are not strong men
yes we are strong yes
we are strong
we don't steal VC VC
These men are for the same
purpose as the first and
stop a moment and stare
at the corners then turn
and run back -

Then two others start off
and go through the
same performance
The last four wear
on their heads ~~long~~ a
band made of a strip
of deer skin from the
neck (dewlap) which has
long stiff hair which
forms a kind of crown.

When they got close to
the house they stopped and
two drums being brought
them they had a short
dance while all the
people belonging to the
place stood in front of
the houses looking on
then this latter danced
and the others looked
on.

Feb.

Saturday 6.

1875.

As soon as the dance
was over the newcomers
came up and not paying
any attention to their
hosts passed into the casino
where the dance is to be
held. As soon as they are
seated the things they
sent for by the messenger
are brought in and given
them (that is such articles
as they asked for eating
and in addition boiled
fish &c was given.
The main affair did
not commence until
evening.

In the evening the
naskooks bring in
their skins which
must in any case
contain one at least
of the kind asked for of
him and as many
others as they can get
together at the same
time. The drums are
beating and dancing
is going on. All the
young men who come

Feb.

Sunday 7.

1875.

but were not asked for a certain kind of skins, each brings skins according to his property, 1, 2 or up to quite a large number of skins, or any other article of value.

These last presents are brought in and thrown in a pile near the light and at the end of the dance were taken away. Among the natives these entrance fees are divided among the entertainers. As the first man made naskook in the village, enters the Casino bringing his skins the head naskook of the entertainers must put a new shirt on him. As each throws down his skins he executes a short dance imitating his father or some relative and singing his exploits or may be sings his own praise making motions to indicate the operations he describes.

Feb.

Monday 8.

1875.

When all the skins are brought in they all sit and beating the drums commence to sing.

The entertainer then takes out all the skins with him and gets together the articles, dressing in return by the Naskook who which he brings in and deals out the goods to each Naskook in proportion to the amount of skins he brought.

The ~~last~~ natives among themselves when the Naskook host deals out the return presents ~~dances & sings~~ as he gives each Naskook his present he goes out again and returns with something for a general fund which he throws on the floor and dances & sings. After the presents, which have been put in a heap by the hosts have been distributed among the guests by their Naskooks.

Feb.

Tuesday 9.

1875.

the hosts ~~made~~
go through a long
dance the guests
sitting around the casino
as spectators, and this
ends the egraska.

Yesterday after our arrival
a "Whiskey Jack" came
about the place and
fell a victim to his
confidence. I fired once
and missed him when
he only jumped upon
a boat close by and
looked at me with his
tail cocked up then
started to flit away
when his career was
ended.

Dec. 9th

Remained nearly all
day at the station making
preparations for the trip
on the tundra. About noon
got ready for a walk to
the opposite side of the
river. Just as I was leaving
some natives brought

Feb.

Wednesday 10.

1875.

Some specimens of caribou
ivory & bone -
No birds except a few
Arctic wren seen -
Quite a number of
lynx traps were seen
in the dense bushes
extending in a belt
along the river -
They were a kind of
little dome shaped
enclosure with entrance
at different places in
which snare are placed
to capture & strangle
the lynx when it enters
The bait used was the
skull of a fox in
several cases -
Returning by the
bluffs near the
station I examined
the strata and
found it consisted of
parallel strata of
slate with
now and then a stratum
of metamorphosed clay
rock running in
narrow bands through
the slate which has

Feb.

Thursday 11.

1875.

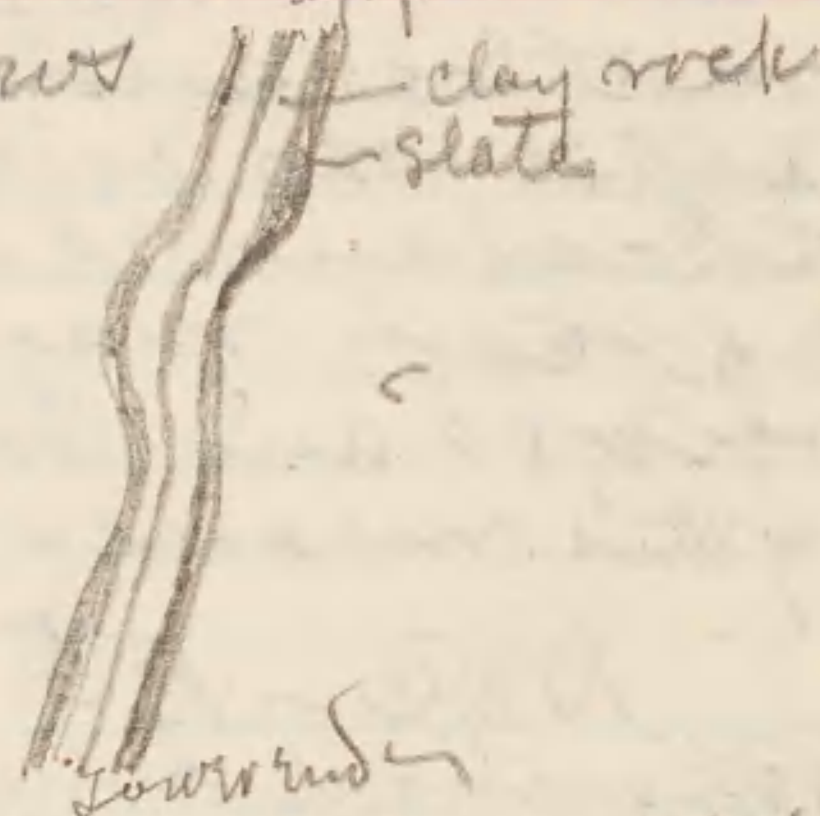
also being subjected to the action of heat and is rather crumbling on the surface. The cleavage runs parallel to the stratification which has been tilted until it is almost vertical with a slight inclination dipping about 5° from ~~S. to W. by N. to N. by E.~~ ~~N. to S. by E. to N. by W.~~ The hills are all rounded and only from 500 to 1000 feet high and extend along the river here about 15 miles. The slate has washed out from the bluffs on the river and forms 4 or 5 sided figures of from a very small size up to some inches and looks when seen as shingle as the beach like. Small basaltic fragments in one place where the strata are exposed the veins show a curvature about two feet in diameter

Feb.

Friday 12.

1875.

as follows



Charlie says the natives have made a pitfall for wolves on the tundra to the S.E. from here. It is formed by first digging a hole as deep as the frost will allow during summer, then with mud making a wall all around the place high enough so that it cannot escape (the way) and making an incline from the edge to the outside, then covering the place with straw and placing a bait in the center of the cover. He says formerly this was a very common

Feb.

Saturday 13.

1875.

practice among these people who before the Russians came caught a great many foxes, wolverines and other animals by this means.

Dec 10th

Beautiful winter day the Kuslovak Mts stand out as though cut from whitest marble. The mts from Andraeffsky have a very angular appearance numerous four-sided angular peaks appear clustered about the central mass.

Repaired the sleds and prepared everything for an early start tomorrow morning.

I continued collecting words for my vocabulary.

Tried some boiled walrus flipper for dinner it is a gummy tasting substance much like

Feb.

Sunday 14.

1875.

beluga tail

42

Feb.

Monday 15.

1875.

43

Feb.

Tuesday 16.

1875.

24 44

Feb.

Wednesday 17.

1875.

45-4674-7

Feb.

Saturday 20.

1875.

Dec. 11

Left Charley at 5.30 a.m. and soon reached Kās yu tūk, a small village at the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Yukon about 20 miles below Andraeffsky. We waited here for Johnnie a French Canadian who trades for Kitchamis. The while at this village (which contains 12 to 18 persons) a boy brought out a *Nyctale tegulatus* which he was keeping alive. I purchased it and left it until my return.

After supper we left keeping a S. by E. course for about 8 miles when we struck a small stream one of the 3 branches of the Kip n' āguk River. This branch rises in a small lake at the eastern base of the cluster of low hills about eight miles west of Kūshutuk and 6 mi. from the mouth of the Yukon. Two other branches of this river rise opposite & a little below Andraeffsky - one, the main branch commences in a slough of the Yukon - This River empties into the sea north of Askeenuk and near a village called Kip n' āguk.

The small hills near Johnnie are called Ina vi chuk.

48

Feb.

Sunday 21.

1875.

and lie directly north of the Kuslevak mts (called Enginichuk khlä) The branch of the river rising on the east of the Enginichuk flows in a very winding course south to the N. base of the Kuslevaks then winds along and about round the mts to the E. face where it joins the main branch and flows almost around the mountains then winds toward the Coast.

We travelled first along the Enginichuk mts then across a extremely hummocky & bushy country until nearly dark when we reached the river again and after vainly looking for the village stopped for tea they on again and at last came to where this branch joins the main river ~~there~~ where we found a small village of 3 or 4 baraborns and a small cashime. The house work of the houses ~~are~~ consists of

49

Feb.

Monday 22.

1875.

stems of the small trees 2 or 3 inches in diameter such as grow along the river (Am. only 3 or 4 persers were present the others were absent to a large spruce on the Kuslevaks. The Enginuk mts about 200 to 300 or 400 ft. high consist of 2 main hills volcanic hills ranged in a N by E & S by W direction as near as I could judge from a distance and lie directly N. about 12 m. from the Kuslevaks.

~~Directly~~
The rising ground of the Enginichuk mts however extends close to the N.W. extremity of the Kuslevaks only being separated by a lake 5 or 6 miles in diameter and nearly round the lake lies W. of the Kuslevaks.

Feb.

Tuesday 23.

1875.

Feb.

Sunday 28.

1875.

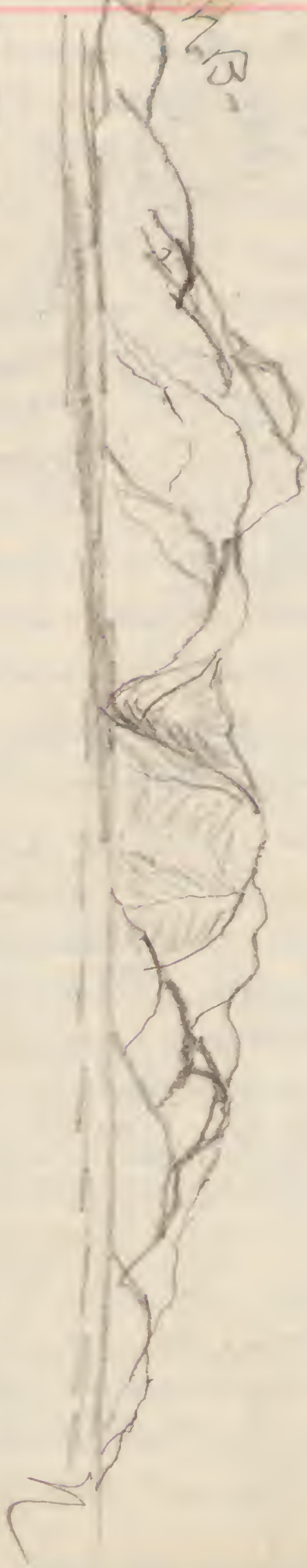
Dec, 12th

Started before daylight
and travelling about 3 hours
reached a small village
Che'fikling is not situated
on a small creek East
of the Muskates - below is
a sketch of this face of these
mts.

See opposite page (55)

page 51

5



some of the
highest

3. face of Muskate mts -
about miles from S.W. end - in a northward
southernly direction -

The village is a small place of half a dozen huts and about 25 people speaking exactly the same language as the Eskimo on the Yukon. And with the same superstitions as the Coast people modified to a great extent by circumstances. As we stopped outside the Casino we heard the drums beating and now and then a sound of singing could be heard. Going in we saw three men beating drums made like those on the Coast but two of them were very large about 2 1/2 ft. in diameter, the other small. All were beating in slow measured time as usual and were singing a song about the life of their fathers, their adventures and warlike. This was continued for about an hour. We made inquiries and learned that they were holding one of their yearly festivals which on the Coast are performed by burning resin weeds in

the Casino or various ceremonies followed the next day or soon after by putting the seal bladder into the water in order to bring back plenty of seals next season. At the village where we stopped the same festival was being performed but in the following way - Opposite the door supported by two posts was a bundle of Resin weeds which ranged on each side of the room on the walls was a layer of the same weeds about 6 feet long and attached to the walls. During the day the drums and songs were resumed ~~and~~ three times. They told us that not getting seal so to have the bladder to put in ^{the} water they make the festival except burning the weeds which after a certain time are played on the ice of the nearest stream where they remain until carried off with the ice. While the weeds remain

March,

Wednesday 3.

1875.

In the Cashime no work must be done by the men such as hunting trapping fishing or cutting wood with an ax - The houses in the village were made of small timbers which must be brought from the Yukon.

Over all a thick layer of sod and dirt. The houses here were all mound shape and much less substantially made than on the coast. Numerous black fish traps were lying about the place and in operation along the creek -

Pike are very numerous in these sluggish streams. Also ~~about~~ the Loch and Blackfish. The latter forming the main means of subsistence to a large number of the Tundra people. The children especially the girls from 3 to 8 years old were highly ornamented with beads arranged in bands an inch or more broad

March,

Thursday 4.

1875.

a loop several inches long pendant from each ear another pair from the two braids of hair into which the hair is gathered behind the ears. And from the nose several hang against the upper lip - The ear and hair braids often reaching to the breast and ending in a heavy ~~cross~~ ^{cross} ~~pendant~~ ^{pendant} which were sold by the Russians - The boys were mostly ornamented by a broad band of trade work around the head the lower part lined with some long fur which projected down. I obtained a number of ethnological specimens during the day - most of which were like those seen on the coast - consisting of ivory &c. These people go to the mouth of the Kuslevak each

March.

Friday 5.

1875.

year to obtain Encaie, they
also dry and preserve some.

Dec. 13th

Left at one a.m. and after
about two hours travel along
the small river before named
we struck off S. by W. from
the Kudluk mts in a
direct line for the
Askeunk mts. Just as
we left the river the wind
arose and the snow began
flying, hiding every thing
from view beyond a few yards.
The bushes (Willow & Alder)
became smaller and gradually
disappeared except small
patches in sheltered places here
& there. Stopped for Chy about
6 a.m. on the banks of a small
stream, then went on
by the compass and
not until noon did it
clear enough to give
a glimpse of the mts.
then closed down again
about one o'clock after
crossing during the day
numerous small

March.

Saturday 6.

1875.

lakes and a stretch of
hummocky tundra of many
miles we reached a lake about
3 by 4 miles situated at the
E point of the mts - crossing
a small neck of hillocks
another lake about the same
size or rather larger this lake
is partly enclosed by projecting
points of the mts as shown
on the accompanying sketch
map - After this followed
other lakes and we reached
a small village at the foot
of the mts on the border of
the largest lake (about
6 M. in diam. & nearly round)
of the series. Just before
reaching the village a fearful
storm of wind and snow
came howling down on us
and in spite of our efforts
blew us ashore but fortunately
close to the village which
we reached with difficulty.
It was impossible to see
five yards in any direction
and it was next to impossible
to make any headway
against it.

March,

Sunday 7.

1875.

Ē gē āghāh' ū mūt the village
we stopped at is called
consists of a few houses of
the most wretched condition
the people living amongst
all manner of filth and
eating their food mostly
uncooked - The houses
(barrabaras) are about
4 1/2 ft high and in the
middle and slant to
the edges and are about
12 by 15 ft in area -

They are all provided
with a sheet of clear
ice about 3 to 4 inches
thick. The people talk
the same Eskimo tongue as
on the Yukon (where they
speak quickly) except
they mouth their words
making a kind of mumbling
when talking so it is
difficult to distinguish
the words from each
other -

The Kuslevaks or
the Askenuks are
about 35 to 40 m. apart
and in a S by W & N by E direction

Ice class

63

March,

Monday 8.

1875.

DEC. 14th

Left our beds at 4 a.m.
and hurried off to avoid the
disagreeable odors the heat
of our bodies had generated
in the filthy hut in which
we stopped. I obtained
a few ethnological specimens
here some of them (the needle
cases being very pretty).
During the night some of
the dogs had eaten the
remain fastening so on
sleds and causing quite
a delay - Fortunately the
storm subsided during
the night as rapidly as it
had risen so we went
along nicely following
some rivers flowing along
the base of the hills
to the sea. About 10 a.m.
we stopped on the bank
of the main river
not far from the sea
and had chy. For about
10 miles perhaps 15 m.
from its mouth this
river (Kookh Chik)

March,

Tuesday 9.

1875.

is about a mile wide and from the sea inland about 12 miles it follows the outline of the mountain after which one of its branches runs the same to the lake by the village where we stopped. This lake is connected by a stream with a second lake nearly as large forming the head of this branch.

The place we stopped in for tea is a summer village and consists of four huts built entirely above the ground and on the outside look like oval mounds about six feet high with a hole in the roof and another in one side for the door were the only openings.

The framework of split logs arranged as usual in barabaras. With an amount of dried fish &c. stored in the one we visited this is the summer residence

March,

Wednesday 10.

1875.

of the village where we stopped last night. The side of the mts along which we travelled shows plainly the effect of sea action by the faces of the hills being uniformly worn to about 200 feet. On quite a number of low spurs were seen large masses of rocks generally 2 or 3 in a place and standing out in bold relief against the otherwise smooth rounded surfaces the hills showed.

The highest of these mts as well as I could judge does not exceed 1000 to 1500 ft. if so high and mostly consists of low rounded hills ending abruptly on the flat tundra and surrounded by numerous lakes. Some of 5 to 6 M in diameter. Leaving the large river after tea we crossed about two miles three miles of flat tundra

March,

Thursday 11.

1875.

and struck a range
of hills about 50 or 60
ft high running parallel
to the river.

We at last turned to
these hills and crossed
them. As we went upon
the first to the end of the
avalanche mts I could
be seen descending
abruptly to the sea

forming a kind of head
These mts take the following
shape & direction on the
sides visited by me



March.

Friday 12.

1875.

67

Among these low hills quite
a number of small lakes
we crossed and soon
after sunset we came
in sight of Askeewik —
Two men were seen
when we were at a distance
but as we drew near people
ran out until between
two and three hundred
were crowded together
in front of the wigwags
to receive us and presented
a novel & interesting
sight their brown skins
shining with oil and good
natured smiling countenances
were very pleasing and
they quickly ^{unharnessed the} dogs and escorted us to the
one of the two large
Caskines where we made
ourselves as comfortable
as the vill of a prince
which filled the air from a
recent bath taken like
those of the Hurons —
In the evening while I
was writing up my note
several natives came

March,

Saturday 13.

1875.

and seated themselves
 so that their backs enclosed
 my candle to shut the
 light from the rest of
 the room. I inquired what
 was the reason and was
 told they wished to sing but
 they could have no lights
 during the song - I at once
 extinguished my light and
 they commenced in concert
 singing *ny-yah* with
 many variations as *hi-yah-ya*
hi-yah-ya & others and at
 intervals other words
 were thrown in the word
shaman occurring a
 number of times.
 At intervals all would
 give a ~~kind~~ kind of howl
 and all would stop
 but one man then
 he sang for a few minutes
 then all joined in again.
 Throughout a leader
 pronounced two or
 three words at a time
 what was to be sung

March,

Sunday 14.

1875.

The singers about 25 young
 men kept perfect time
 and their deep bass voices
 made quite a musical
 concert. After they were
 done we announced that
 I would buy various
 articles of them for specimens
 and in less than 5
 minutes about 50 people
 were crowded about
 with various articles
 of interest. The
 ethnologist many of
 the carvings were of
 great beauty and excellent
 workmanship shown in
 their working.

DEC 15th *
 Left Askeenie early in
 the morning taking an almost
 directly East course for a time
 crossing the Long bay that
 makes in to the land in
 a northerly direction by compass
 in the middle of the bight (about
 12 to 15 miles across) is
 a low island just level with
 the surface of the water,
 striking the shore on the SE
 side of the bay we kept a S.E.
 + S course then SE in all for

about 15 miles when we reached Kuskumik just as a fog obscured everything. The village we left in the fore morning (Askeenuk) consists of 20 houses & two large cashims in all containing about 175 people who live by fishing in summer & hunting seals in fall & trapping & hunting in winter. The words used here are the same as those used on the Kupuk except that they speak in a mumbling way as though their teeth were gone, thus making it hard to understand them. The village is on a knoll surrounded by a flat and facing the bay. The houses are clustered together like the cells of the comb of a Humble bee with doors opening out in the most improvable places sometimes one door opening on top of another house lower on the hill and sometimes against the side of another house. The grave yard is quite extensive but I did not have time to examine

it. The entire distance we travelled on the land the land was low scarcely rising above the surface of the sea at high tide and the water in most of the small lakes on the flat tundra are brackish - as far as the eye could reach except the Askeenuk mts to the N. the land was the same unbroken level extending to the ~~NE~~ E by NE into the tundra from where we struck shore (E. of Askeenuk) is a wide salt water channel a mile ^{or over} in breadth. This stream the Kee uk ~~the~~ - Klee uk this river reaches to the SE. and connects with the Män ö'ki nük about 45 or 50 miles above the mouth of the last named. The bay mouth of the channel are very shallow so that sleds cannot cross in summer from one to the other. When we entered the cashim at Kuskumik we found it arranged in fine style for their bladder

March,

Wednesday 17.

1875.

72
 Ceramones. The cashime
 we stopped in is the smaller
 and about 30 by 30 feet and
 20 ft. high in center. Its
 construction is exactly like
 that at Askienunk. Split logs
 placed with plane faces inward
 and in an upright position
 extend about 10 feet from the floor
 (which is of heavy plank) to
 with the usual central hole for
 winter. A large log along each
 side on floor and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft
 from the wall forms a
 sleeping place and 3 ft above
 this but nearer the wall
 about 6 in. is a second log in
 with heavy planks between it
 and wall forming a platform
 around the room for sleeping.
 The roof forms a rectangular
 pyramid flat at apex with
 logs & planks & earth as shown
 in following outline of building



March,

Thursday 18.

1875.

73
 The entrance hole is provided with
 a pair of walrus tusks on each side
 set into the floor so that in place
 of putting your hands on
 the floor as usual and getting
 them covered with dirt these
 tusks are used - hanging over
 the center of the room was a fantastic
 bird which they said represented a
 a gull, just beyond this stood an

It was attached to a long
 remain passing through an
 eye in the support fastened to
 the roof by means of which it
 can be raised & lowered. Back
 of this stood a pole about 10 ft
 high to the upper end of which a
 small bundle of rosin was
 were bound. The pole was
 banded with red & white
 and four strips of deer skin
 were attached to it in
 pairs on opposite sides
 to the middle portion.
 To the left side midway between
 roof & floor was suspended a
 bundle of large spears the ends projecting
 both ways and to these spears
 were fastened a mass of some
 hundreds of seals walrus
 bladders spotted with
 blotches of white paint

March,

Friday 19.

1875.

On the opposite side hung a large bundle, or kind of platform of rosin wood while about the roof of the building and among the bladders were arranged quite a number of various kinds of spears and other weapons used in killing seal walrus.

In small bundles & singly in other parts of the room were hung other bladders of deer.

In a pile under the mass of rosin wards & of bladders on either side were placed 30 to 40 hunting hats made of wood and in form of a cone often ornamented with carved ivory and always were painted some white some brown with white blotches and many bearing the picture of a woman's portrait. Back of the entrance hole stood a walrus skull.

March,

Saturday 20.

1875.

Completing the decorations. As we entered one of my dogs followed me in and one of the natives at once seized a drum and began drumming to ~~control~~ exercise the influence of the animal which was quickly turned out. Afterwards I was looking about and saw felt of the bladders to see what the paint was when a hunt was raised at the dissection and I deserted when the goods from the sleds were brought in. Two natives took drums and as the cloth goods came in they drummed softly humming a low song but as traps guns and hard substances were rattled about on the floor the drumming and song arose so to drown the noise - This was so not to alarm the spirit of the animals represented by the bladders.

In the first part of the evening a great howling was raised outside by boys then no other.

March,

Sunday 21.

1875.

performance took place until about an hour after when the hunting huts were ranged in a circle around the room enclosing the walrus skull & the pole down after a bundle of straw such as is used for boots was thrown through the hole in the roof and was placed against the foot of the pole after being carried around inside the hut being held above the man's head who carried it. The walrus skull was next placed close to & facing the hole with a folded mat in front of it. Then two small koutags of water were brought in and placed in front of hole representing the water in which the animals live. After the water is brought in no one must go out until the performance is over the hole supposed to be into the sea. The hats were then put on by men & boys after which the bundle of straw was taken and after being waved over head, was laid in ring inside where the hats were arranged. The drums began beating and two young fellows seated themselves

March.

Monday 22.

1875.

on the floor their feet on ~~the~~ under the bladders & main weeds on opposite sides. Their feet on the straw ring and imitated the notes of the Eider (*S. nigra*). Then keeping time to drums & song (which was guided by a leader who shouted the words to be sung in advance) the men seated on floor began imitating the motions one of a Murre (*Uria lomvia*) and the other imitated a Loon (*Colymbus pacificus*). The men swayed their heads and bodies into the most singular postures and making motions as though diving and remaining under water then on the surface pecking then flying &c. - this part ending by making the call of the bird they imitated. A single singer and drum then followed for a few minutes when other singers & dancers took places and

one imitated a braver at work and the other showed how he fought and escaped from the enemy during one of the battles they had formerly.

Suddenly one of the singers leaped up and seizing the water disappeared through the hole when the rest made a rush and each tried to put his hat as soon as possible on the room and platform. The singing was all at the top of their voices men, women & children together the women sitting behind the men.

Afterwards nearly all went out and a Kantag of food was brought in by a man who at the outer entrance had his parkie removed (stripped to his waist) he entered followed by and carried the food about held above his head as an offering to the bladders then stamping three times the rest

entered bringing Kantags of food which they proceeded to eat.

During the night the lights were suddenly extinguished and the Shaman was heard uttering unintelligible words for some time on the roof when he had ended a loud shout was heard and quack entering quickly the lights were lit and a Kantag of water was placed under the bladders then a man and three boys stepped and one boy was placed on the man's back holding on with arms & legs, the other boys stood in front of the Kantag the man opposite, the latter then began throwing the water upon the bags with his hands it falling back on him and the boys. After some time of this he went around the room throwing up water the boys then knelt in the centre of the room and a Kantag of cold water was dashed over each.

78

March,

Thursday 25.

1875.

Soon after a grunting noise was heard below and a man with parkie hood over his head and a paddle in his hand came in and stood in one corner then another & 2 others followed the first changing his corner and the others following in rotation as each came in the last having the corner the first occupied. They then marched several times around the room lifting the bladders with their paddles and knocking down the spears. They then left and the spears were gathered up and their points taken off at the same time some resin words were fastened to the foot of the pole. This closed the night performance in the morning the end of a bundle of was lit and motions made in various

Dec 16th 79

March,

Friday 26.

1875.

directions when it was placed at the foot of the pole. We were told in the morning that we must not stamp our feet in the Cashim today. I also learned that before these bladders are placed in the water they must hang in the Cashim 17 days during each day of which they have a different performance. About noon a man took a torch of resin words and lighting it waved it around the bladder then went around the room and out the passage then relaxed and placed the remains under the resin word platform. They were splitting wood outside the Cashim in the morning with a kind of pick made of a walnut husk in a wooden handle.

March,

Saturday 27.

1875.

after the last of last night's performance the bladders were lowered to the upper sleeping platform when they are to remain until put in water.

Soon after noon a seal skin bag was brought in and the men taking to urine in kamlayes went out with them and the bag which they wet with urine then they shouted several times and returned and removed their shirts and soon the gut skin cover to roof hole was removed and the 4 hunting hats worn by the men with paddles last night were let down attached to the seal skin bag. These hats were placed on the 4 paddles placed in the snow in a row across the front of the cashime

March,

Sunday 28.

1875.

Last night after the paddle ceremony & remained until this time. Attached to the hats were small bunches of the heads of the wheat head grass growing here & such as was put on floor last night. To each bunch of grass heads were one or two small gulls feathers. The hats & bag were first hung on the pole then the bunches of grass were taken off by the men each placing some on the bladders of seal or walrus killed by him then the hats were put on floor at foot of post and the seal bag inflated and attached by nose to middle of bladders so each of its hind flipper hung a single wing feather of a gull. During the afternoon I visited the other cashime which is a triple larger and which was arranged same as one described except that the hanging figure was of a man in pistak parkies.

March,

Monday 29.

1875.

A large number of children were playing making figures in the snow with ivory knives and the sides of the houses were covered with queer figures made by them in the snow.

The village is a very scattered one. Caches and Idarnas & bidarkies on their supports being seen in every side for a quarter of a mile or more - About 125 people are in the village now -

In the Cashime during the day whenever we made any sudden noise a number of the men would imitate the note of the Eider so to make the bladders think the noise was made by them not by men.

Early in the evening the people gathered in the Cashime and the walrus head & mat were placed as before. Suddenly a burning resin wood was waved about in the hole and then a head appeared and a Kantag was slid toward a corner near the bladder pole. A man with followed and stood nearby as the performance was repeated

March,

Tuesday 30.

1875.

until four men were ranged in front of the bladders. The first then took a resin wood baton with the spear point attached (which was taken from the spear last night) and lighting it and waving it about the corner then raising it over his head turned once about then waved it over his Kantags then about the Kantags which contained water for the seals & walrus last night but which were empty tonight. These Kantags were then put in front of the hole. The torch was then waved about the bladders and replaced against the foot of the pole and the man then made motions as though throwing the food from the Kantags to the bladders. When the first man seated in the shade in a corner gave a strong pull to a cord attached to the support of the bladders causing them to oscillate violently. The same performance was gone through by the others then the drums began.

March,

Wednesday 31.

1875.

84
And the men began a peculiar dance jerking first one side then the other forward passing up and down in front of the bladders which were burning as the dance began. The dance changed from jerking alternate sides to making a kind of oblique galloping movement. Then the arms were thrown up and down and a jumping motion made then the legs were alternately thrown up and they hopped on the other. Then they made short hops side ways then long jumps in front all the time keeping as perfect time in their movements as possible. During this dance a half grown girl stood opposite them swaying her body slowly back & forth. The same movements were repeated in regular rotation until the dancers were exhausted when they stopped and a second set followed going through the same performance, then a third. Each set containing only relatives.

April,

Thursday 1.

1875.

85
This dance lasted about an hour and one half, when over the Kantags of food were passed around the hole and then the contents eaten. In the evening two natives stepped to the front seated in front of the hole on mats. And below were others with numerous small bundles of straw of the kind before mentioned. The first received it and told to whom it belonged and the owner gave from below a speech to make when he received it which seemed to produce great merriment. He also stated that this straw was for a bird for the bladders. The second on receiving the bundle broke it in halves and binding two ends together lit the Roomward torch on which were the seal sharp points and passing it around the straw on every side said in native "when they sit down they are sleepy and fall down" at the same time falling over and

86

April,

Friday 2.

1875.

laying the small bundle of
straw on the floor
this was repeated for ever man
of the village.

DEC 17-

During the night
another speech by shaman
to bladders, from roof then
shouting followed by
imitating the blowing
of seal & walrus

At 4 A.M. the natives
got up and went through
the preliminaries of the
dance last night. The
only difference being that
only a few motions were
made with arms & upper
part of body and the
woman who came with
each party passed an
unlighted torch about
her kaftags of food
after which they were
offered a skepon to the
bladders -
then a man who acted
as kind of priest
took a torch (lit) and
passed around the

87

April,

Saturday 3.

1875.

room holding it close
to floor and then encircled
each dancer with it
and the dancers then took
off an outer parkie and
the torch was passed
around them. The interpreter

said this was to prevent any
one being sick - afterwards
a parkie from each hunter
was treated in this way.

Then four men seated themselves
under the bladders, then
arose behind them and
sat on the platform after
which a woman came
in with food and passed
a lighted torch about it
and offered it to the bladders
then stood in front of them
so close that when they were
violently swinging they brushed
her back each time.

The shaman then took a
boy about 14, stripped to
waist and laid him face
down over the hole
then knelt over him
and kept imitating the

April,

Sunday 4.

1875.

note of the mura while
a man below, led a song
sung by those in the room
as soon as this was through
a rush was made and
as quickly as possible
the bladders were taken
down each man attaching
his to the end of two or three
of his spears. After
a song the bladders were
placed in front of the
hole and the pole taken
down as were also all
the other ornaments
after which the resin
words were all attached
to the upper half of the
pole forming a long
brush like bundle.

The shaman then went on the
roof and taking off the cover
to skylight put his head successively
and repeatedly in each corner
of opening and made a
noise exactly like the
grunting of a newly born
puppy when trying to find
its mother. This same
noise was made during
the performances on the

April,

Monday 5.

1875.

roof both nights. also
another shaman knelt
over the hole in floor and
made the same noise.
As soon as they were through
the bladders tied to the ends
of spears were passed
out through the hole in
roof and the owners went
out under floor and taking
their bladders ran rapidly
down to the foot of the
knoll on which the
village is placed. When
all were out the large
resin word brush already
mentioned was lighted
and passed up through
hole in roof and the
shaman taking it ran
rapidly followed by
the men with bladders
and they by the whole
village shouting and
making all manner
of noises. The scene
appearing fantastic
in the twilight in the
light of the large flaming
torches. They soon

April,

Tuesday 6.

1875.

reached the lake where
the ~~two~~ bladders were
to be buried and then
the torch was stuck
upright in the snow
and each man made
an opening in his bladder
to let the air out and
taking a paddle went
several times around
the square hole in the
ice dipping the point
of his paddle and the
collapsed bladder in
each corner then
the bladder was placed
on the end of the paddle
and pushed under the
ice -

Soon after daylight
The 4 men with paddles
who came in night
before last, came in
and as the first rose
from the hole he was
greeted with a yell
by all present, the
others were greeted by
a kind of groan

April,

Wednesday 7.

1875.

They walked around the
roam exactly as before
but did not make any
movements with the paddle
About an hour after
this everyone was told
to be quiet and two men
taking a bundle of small
sticks went through
nearly the same performance
as the two did with straw
last night only the
sticks were all held
by one man and not
passed up through the
hole -

Yesterday and today
* I bought a large
number of ethnological
specimens at what to
a white man seems
ridiculously small
prices, a half dozen
gun caps, a few matches,
brads or 3 or 4 needles,
purchasing a beautiful
worn carving on which
a great deal of labor
must have been spent.

April,

Thursday 8.

1875.

During the entire day no work was performed by the natives and they requested us not to work as if anyone works in the village during the day after putting the bladders in water the people will die. They also wished us to be careful about making noise and whenever a sudden sound was made by any article falling they began the pictak notes. In the latter part of the afternoon the jumping dance described last evening was performed again by 3 men. During this performance the drums & song went on as usual. Many of the natives here and at Askeewik are wearing parkies made of various waterfowl skins such as geese loons ducks etc. One parky was almost all made of

Friday 9.

1875.

Emperor geese skins. This village is situated on a slight rise in the flat tundra which reaches as far as the eye can reach except to the S.E. where a white line shows the salt water ice. According to the natives Askeewik lies by compass due north from here. The grave yard at this place is like most I have seen on the coast a scattered collection of log cribs on which the body is placed upon its back in the box with the knees drawn up and hands & feet tied together. Over the box & upon it are various articles as usual showing the sex and occupation of the occupant. The village contains about 120 houses. Here and at Askeewik the bidarkies use an all of the large heavy

April,

Saturday 10.

1875.

kind such as are used
on Nunavak Is.
North of Askenut these
sidarkies gradually
give way to the lighter ones
until the minimum is
reached at Kotzebue Sd.
Again to the South the
sidarkies again increase
to those used among the
Aleuts -

In the evening the Shaman
stripped and sat on a mat
in front of the hole and
his hands & feet were
securely bound and a
long main with a
slip-noose put around his
neck, then two assistants
carried him below & he
sat on a mat under
the floor, when a cord
was passed around under
his knees & over the back
of his neck holding his face
close between his knees
before going below a fur
hood was put on his head.
One of the assistants
came up but one
pretended to go out to

April,

Sunday 11.

1875.

Keep the dogs away
And a man taking
the coil of main
(one end of which was fast
around ~~his neck~~ to the Shaman's
neck), stood in the room
keeping it taut. Then
a mat being spread
over the hole, the main
began to run out and
for some minutes kept
running out or slackening
up - All the time the
drums & song going on
while the Shaman was
below. After a while he
gave a groan & they
seized a light and
ran below where he was
seen on his knees
still bound and about
5 feet in front of where
he sat at first though
the main had been
pulled out 10 or 15 yards
of course by the other
man below as it was
impossible as the Shaman
was bound for him to

April,

Monday 12.

1875.

96
 stir without aid -
 Being unbound he
 returned and sitting
 in front of the hole
 told a long yarn about
 catching up with the
 bladders and that he saw
 and spoke to all but two
 and that he saw some of his
 playing together. That
 some of the bladders were
 pleased with the men
 who killed them and that
 others were displeased as
 their owners had not fed
 them well and treated them
 badly. He also said the
 bladders swam faster
 this year than last -
 Soon after this two men
 laid down on either side
 of the hole with two
 blankets of water in front of
 it. The reason for this
 I could not ascertain.
 About midnight all
 arose and after we
 had removed all our
 effects a great fire
 was made and all took

April,

Tuesday 13.

1875.

97
 a bath in the usual
 liquid (urine) after which
 everyone was at liberty
 to go about his usual
 labors.

Dec. 18

Started at 2 a.m. for
 Kai a'ligi mut. about
 7 or 8 miles S.E. from
 Kushnuk. We struck
 the Kushnuk river
 a stream about 8
 miles from the village in
 S.E. This village is
 about 10 miles from the
 sea on a branch of
 the Kushnuk.
 This river empties into
 as a slough of the Yukon
 at the village Slany Kuy
 about 30 m. above Anraeffok
 and empties into the sea
 about 15 to 20 m. from
 Kushnuk. About 80 m.
 above Kushnuk the
 river spreads into a large
 lake 15 to 20 m. long and
 3 to 8 wide. The river is

April,

Wednesday 14.

1875.

about half a mile wide
where we crossed.
The mud up ice along the
sides, showing the action of
the tide and the water was
salt when we passed as
was that of all the following
named streams and lakes
during the days journey.
Tidal action extends up
much farther than this
I am told as far as 35 miles
from the coast in a
straight line and much
farther by the extremely
crooked courses of the rivers.
About 15 miles beyond
the Kuskumuk we struck
the Manokinik a river
nearly as large as the
preceding and rises in
a large lake about
50 miles south of Andreyfky.
The lake is shallow and
about 10 by 25 m.
Beyond this river about
15 to 18 miles we reached
the Azoon a river which
at high tide is from 3 to 4
miles wide for about 40 m.

April,

Thursday 15.

1875.

The channel at low tide
is only about 1/2 m. across
It is formed by the
flowing together of
numerous smaller
streams all along
its course but its source
& head were not learned.
Its mouth is about 40
m. from Cape Romanoff.
The next large stream
is the Ninglik which will
be reported tomorrow.
We started in a dense
fog in the morning and
Solon found that our
Indian guide did not
know the road so we had
recourse to the compass
and continued on crossing
the rivers named and
their numerous creeks
and sloughs tributary to
the same. The road was
extremely bad and we made
very slow progress the
dogs almost swimming in
the snow - about noon we
were fortunate enough to

Dec 1970 see below

April,

Friday 16.

1875.

find a stranded log on the bank of the river and had tea then went on everything covered with ice and my trail formed a mass of ice making it difficult to spear. As night drew on a strong wind arose filling the air with flying snow and making it impossible to see any thing but we kept on by compass until about 7 P.M. when seeing the uselessness of going farther we stopped and after a vain search for a fresh water lake we made our supper from frozen ham and crackers and went to bed in our sleds the contents being piled outside. A perfect gale kept the snow flying all night but we were very comfortable considering our cramped quarters. At 4 A.M. we arose

April,

Saturday 17.

1875.

and went on the storm having abated and to our joy the fog disappeared just before day broke and about 10 A.M. we made out a low line of dark spots on the horizon to which we turned and soon were ensconced in the Cashim and as soon as possible had tea which was greatly enjoyed. The tundra between Kushunuk and Icar ilig ilmut is the most level stretch of land I have ever seen extending to the horizon in every direction without a break to their monotony except to the south where rise the Romanzoff mts and to the SW where a dull leaden bank of clouds tell of the proximity of the sea. About the latter village some small rising

April,

Sunday 18.

4 to 10 ft high 1875.

102
flat topped knolls from
the rivers we
crossed are all salt
as were the few small
lakes we saw.

The rivers have many
creeks & sloughs flowing
into them and all are
extremely crooked.

Upon arriving at
Kard ligunt we found
they had that morning put
their seal bladders in the
water - as was to be seen
by the charred remains
of the two frozen wild torches
at the border of a small lake
we passed near the village.

As usual, when we approached
the village every one came
out and watched our arrival.
The men helped the sleds

up the hill and unharnessing
the dogs for us. In this
place a remarkable development
of the supercilious ridge from
over the middle of the eye
toward the nose base of nose
giving the appearance as
though the skull had been

April,

Monday 19.

1875.

103
brooded off from the rars
to this point when a strong
sandy ridge under the
sloping brow.

The village consists of
about a dozen houses
and contains about a
100 inhabitants who
live here in winter and
in summer are scattered
in summer villages

along the coast from Cape
Romanzoff a few miles
northward along the coast.
There are two Cashimes
in the place both smaller
than those in Kushumuk
but having two platforms
the upper however only for
placing things upon. *

When I entered the Cashime
I ~~took a seat~~ stamped my
feet to get the snow off
when the natives began
to grunt and I saw
this was tabooed I then
took my seat upon the
bench in front of the entrance
when an old man came
and cleaned the snow

April,

Tuesday 20.

1875.

104
 from my feet and then asked me to change my seat to another side pointing to the inflated skin of a seal hanging over me so I changed my place and from what I afterwards saw it was evident that the people in this village are much more fanatical in this festival than in Kushnuk. When a sudden noise they imitated the note of the Eider as before and raised quite a noise of grunts when one of the dogs entered. They could not do any work today until after the bath which they were to take at midnight. ~~There~~ all the men as in Kushnuk and Askenuk and a few as far north as the Kuslevats wear small tight-fitting skull caps of various kinds of fur sewn in ornamental

April,

Wednesday 21.

1875.

105
 patterns. They all have hoods to their parkies also except about one fourth which retain a pattern which was formerly universal from Askenuk to the Kuskoquim, of having no hood to the parkie, this cap serving in its place. At Kialigamut the people wear many brads and a few of the men and women wear labrets. The women usually wear sickle shaped patterns and the men a brad attached by a wooden plug to an ivory flange in the mouth. The women in Askenuk, Kushnuk & Kialigamut are adopting the fashion of tattooing two parallel lines on each side of the chin extending from mouth as follows



116
April.

Thursday 22.

1875

This fashion has only begun since a few years and is said to come from the Ingaliks & also from Nunevak Is where many of the women have their skins variously tattooed with straight lines — In front of the Cashim were standing four paddles showing that the four paddle men mentioned in the night performance at Kushumuk had also taken part in the festival here. Among the ethnological specimens I secured here were some hunting hats shaped like those bought at Kushumuk but no ivory ornaments were used but on many of the hats were various pictures, the most common being the privates of a woman on one were the privates of both sexes the male pointing at the female — birds heads, stars &c were seen.

April,

Friday 23.

1875.

On a pair of paddles bought was also the picture of a woman's privates half on each paddle. Quite an amount of specimens some of very fine workmanship were purchased and then I made arrangements to have all my purchases thus far (which nearly filled my sled) taken to Andraeffsky by a native.

Dec 20th

Left about five a.m. — a thick fog hiding everything at first but before sunrise it cleared off and the Romanoff Mts were seen but a short distance in advance and commencing in a gradual rise to the N.E. by E. and then by successive undulations each higher than the last they culminated at a mountain about 2000 ft high situated close to the sea near where we

108
 stopped for the night
 (Ukugumut) - The
 direction of the range
 on this side is NE by E to SW by
 W. - About noon we stopped
 for tea at a village of
 miserable hovels in
 which about 25 people live
 (Ukugumut) this
 place is situated on
 a tide creek in which
 Tom Cods abound and
 upon which the people
 mainly depend in winter.
 Owing to the scarcity of
 wood the houses are
 of the most miserable
 and filthy description
 and the people correspond
 to their habitations.
 Most of the people are now
 absent at an igruka
 on the south side of
 the mountains.
 Kia ligumut lies
 about 20 m. north
 of this place on a small
 creek flowing into a
 slough connecting the King-
 lik and As-oon toward
 the sea from the town.

109
 Keeping a direction nearly
 parallel to the mts for
 about 12 miles we reached
 the border of a lake about
 3 m. in diameter upon
 the opposite side of which
 and near the base of the
 large mt. before mentioned
 lay Ukugumut. On small
 hillocks by the shore of
 the lake two snowy owls
 were seen half hidden
 by the snow.
 This town lies about
 two miles from the bay
 which makes in to the mouth
 of the Kinglik (this river)
 We crossed in the morning
 is about 4 miles across
 and is entirely salt the
 tide running with great
 velocity through it into
 a large lake which
 lies to the eastward of
 the Romanzoff mts.
 This lake is connected
 with the sea by another
 river of the same
 character on the other
 side of the mts.

April,

Monday 26.

1875.

As is correctly shown on
Clarke's maps in my
possession.

Utangumut is a village
of about the same size
and character as the one
we saw in the morning.
And the people were filthy
beyond description as
were their houses.

We found the cashmere half
full of snow and found that
there was but one man
and about six women with
a lot of children left
in the village the others
being at the before mentioned
agruska. Choosing the
least filthy burabara
in which three women
and seven children besides
several dogs were living
we managed to cover some
of the dirt with straw mats
and made ourselves
as comfortable as possible.
The floor was a perfect bog
formed of a wet and mushy
mass of decaying straw,
dogs excrement and

April,

Tuesday 27.

1875.

various accumulated
filth which the people
~~were~~ are too indolent to
remove. Opposite the
door were piled bags
and kantung of fresh and
dried fish tomcods forming
a large share and
some Hycos mealie which
was covered with a mass
of blue and white mould.
All the children here
had pale pasty complexions
and the adults looked
wreath and nerveless.
The various odors which
arose from the floor
were almost unbearable
and to make matters
worse one of the women
was taken with a peculiar
fit in which she talked
rapidly and made all manner
of uncouth noises while
convulsive shudders and
violent twisting and jerking
of the upper part of the
body made the attack
worse.

112
April,

Wednesday 28.

1875.

After we had tea, for in
spite of surroundings
one soon gets able to
make a satisfactory meal.
I announced I would buy
ivory work etc and
to my surprise even these
degraded brims brought
out some really fine
pieces of carving. I
also purchased a net
used for capturing stickle-
backs, which are very plentiful
here.

As soon as possible we
went to sleep the lack

I remember seeing
was two dogs foraging
in the food canisters.

— Dec. 21st —

Arose at four but a
dense fog detained us
for a couple of hours.
In the village I
noticed a large dip net
used for catching small
white fish (Moroki sargee)
which abound here in
the fall.

113
April,

Thursday 29.

1875.

As soon as day began to
break we bid a thankful
farewell to this town and
after a short distance
reached the bay making in
here we continued along
this about 15 miles in
a south then south by east
direction toward Cape
Romanoff, to the left
and close to us near by we
followed the high and rocky
shore which rises in
perpendicular cliffs often
rising 150 to 200 ft.
and formed of some dark
greenish stone - which
appeared to be stratified in
places but the air being
filled with flying snow
and a gale blowing at
the time it was
impossible to stop to
examine it.
Turning more to the
south we were forced
to travel along a narrow
shelf of snow and ice,
piled in great heaps against
the base of the cliffs as

April.

Friday 30.

1875.

114
The violent winds have
opened the sea and
the ice was floating about
in small fragments -
A solitary gull was seen
for a moment as it
sailed by in the storm
and four Ravens came
gliding over head as though
curious to know who was
invading their desolate
territory - A short distance
brought us to a summer
village of the Kialigumut
a half dozen caches and
several barabaras clustered
under the cliff at the inner
point of a small bay.
Leaving this we found the
road getting more and more
perilous the shelf on which
we travelled often narrowing
to 10 or 12 ft. and sloping
to the edge where it
descended 8 to 10 feet into
the sea and the dogs
often carried the sled so that
one runner would
slide to the brink and
had to be brought back
by the most violent

40 5 3 4
 with much of the
 11/10/18
 8 miles it was in a lake
 be not worth it
 11/10/18

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DEC 11-21, 1878



Notes of a trip from St. M.
to Androscoggin up to Dec. 10/78

~~W. Nelson~~
St. Michael's
Alaska

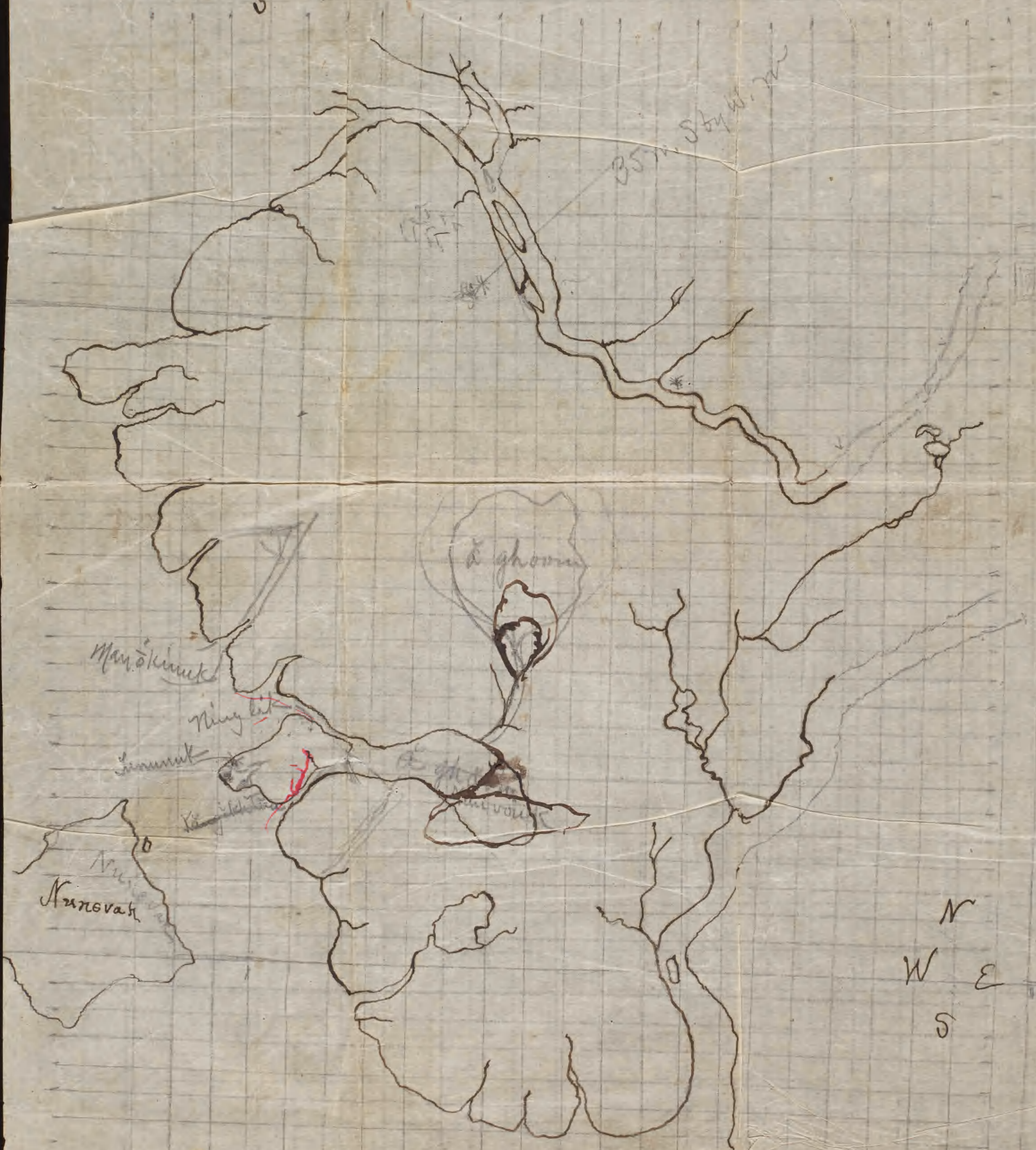
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